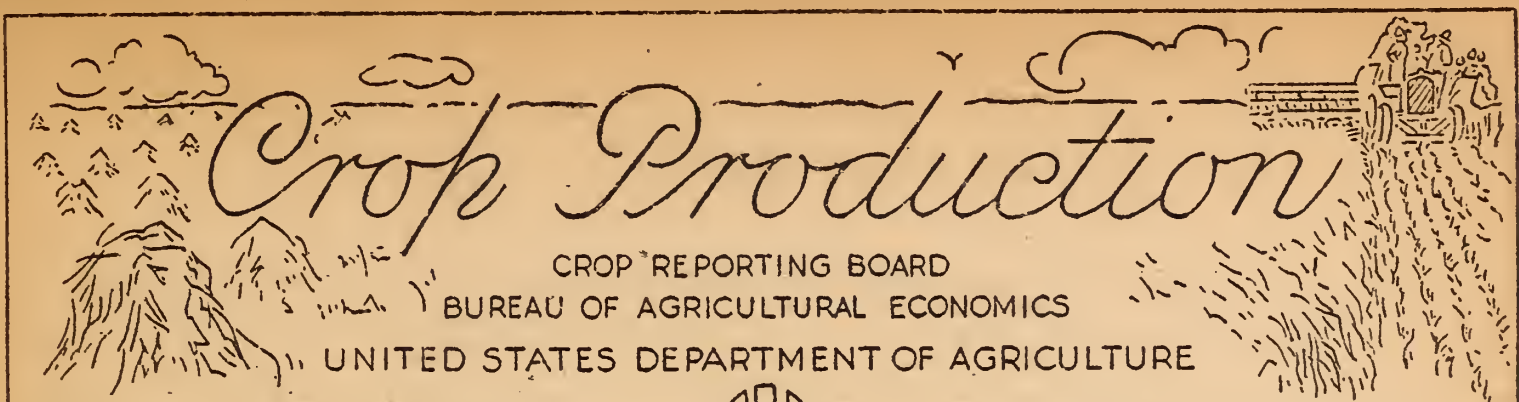


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Release: October 10, 1950

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3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

OCTOBER 1, 1950

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Indic.			Indicated			
	Average: 1949 :1939-48:	Oct. 1, : 1950 1/:	Average : 1949 : 1950 1/:	Sept. 1, : 1950 1/:	Oct. 1, : 1950 1/:	Sept. 1, : 1950 1/:	Oct. 1, : 1950 1/:
Corn, all.....bu.	32.9	38.9	37.5	2,900,932	3,377,790	3,162,638	3,117,967
Wheat, all..... "	17.0	14.9	16.7	1,031,312	1,146,463	1,011,644	1,010,069
Winter..... "	17.5	16.3	17.2	738,821	901,668	740,537	740,537
All spring... "	15.7	11.5	15.5	272,491	244,795	271,107	269,532
Durum..... "	14.8	11.0	12.4	36,753	38,864	37,239	33,457
Other spring "	15.9	11.6	16.1	235,738	205,931	233,868	236,075
Oats..... "	32.8	32.6	34.7	1,274,474	1,322,924	1,481,864	1,483,975
Barley..... "	24.2	24.1	26.7	310,668	238,104	297,922	299,954
Rye..... "	12.0	12.0	12.2	32,155	18,697	22,509	22,509
Buckwheat..... "	17.0	18.6	17.8	7,029	5,184	4,681	4,817
Flaxseed..... "	9.5	8.9	9.4	34,752	43,664	54,142	35,224
Rice, 100 lb.bag	2/2,094	2/2,203	2/2,288	29,790	40,113	36,237	36,776
Sorghum grain..bu.	16.4	23.1	22.0	108,836	152,630	184,341	184,091
Cotton.....bale	2/261.3	2/284.0	2/257.0	11,599	16,128	9,882	9,869
Hay, all.....ton	1.35	1.36	1.43	100,344	99,305	106,818	107,870
Hay, wild..... "	.89	.82	.85	12,064	12,296	12,657	12,657
Hay, alfalfa... "	2.20	2.23	2.28	32,775	38,546	41,285	41,702
Hay, clover and timothy 3/... "	1.36	1.28	1.39	29,864	24,657	29,395	29,395
Hay, lespedeza.. "	1.06	1.22	1.14	6,485	8,571	7,836	7,987
Beans, dry edible 100 lb.bag	2/ 932	2/1,164	2/1,013	17,367	21,554	16,717	15,916
Peas, dry field "	2/1,246	2/ 975	2/1,350	5,800	3,267	2,902	2,902
Soybeans for beans.....bu.	18.8	22.4	21.3	164,491	222,305	274,702	275,256
Cowpeas for peas "	5.5	6.2	6.2	---	---	---	---
Peanuts 4/.....lb.	687	804	793	1,950,690	1,875,825	1,655,895	1,676,890
Potatoes.....bu.	154.6	211.4	233.7	403,284	401,962	420,286	426,782
Sweetpotatoes.. "	90.8	100.1	102.1	61,786	54,232	59,884	59,658
Tobacco.....lb.	1,073	1,209	1,222	1,777,945	1,970,376	1,950,725	1,950,124
Sugarcane for sugar & seed.ton	19.7	20.1	21.7	5,915	6,796	7,597	7,300
Sugar beets.... "	12.8	14.8	14.4	9,938	10,197	13,151	13,282
Broomcorn..... "	2/ 311	2/ 356	2/ 283	41	44	26	26
Hops.....lb.	1,252	1,340	1,506	45,816	50,730	58,753	58,288
Pasture.....pct.	5/ 74	5/ 81	5/ 87	---	---	---	---

1/ For certain crops, figures are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports. 2/ Pounds. 3/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza. 4/ Picked and threshed. 5/ Condition October 1.

CROP PRODUCTION, OCTOBER 1, 1950
(Continued)

CROP	PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Average	1949	Indicated	
	1939-48		Sept. 1, 1950 1/	Oct. 1, 1950 1/
Apples, com'l crop.....bu.	2/109,408	2/133,742	119,053	120,104
Peaches....."	2/70,090	2/74,818	51,990	52,407
Pears....."	2/30,295	2/36,404	29,964	30,657
Grapes.....ton	2/2,777	2,662	2,558	2,520
Cherries (12 States)....."	2/179	2/250	231	231
Apricots (3 States)....."	2/234	2/198	198	198
Cranberries (5 States).....bbl.	715	840	941	941
Pecans.....lb.	120,955	128,174	106,438	109,731

MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1949	1950	Average	1949	1950
	1939-48			1939-48		
	Million pounds			Millions		
August.....	10,390	10,574	10,601	3,587	3,852	4,221
September.....	9,170	9,427	9,375	3,123	3,597	3,894
Jan.-Sept. Incl..	91,215	93,007	94,594	41,536	44,201	47,241

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON OCTOBER 1

CROP	Average 1939-48		1949		1950	
	Per-	1,000	Per-	1,000	Per-	1,000
	cent	bushels	cent	bushels	cent	bushels
Corn for grain 3/.....	13.7	356,336	20.8	708,443	15.6	485,372
Wheat.....	49.9	509,354	41.2	472,209	46.7	471,216
Oats.....	80.9	1,030,327	79.6	1,053,296	79.5	1,180,466
Barley.....	4/62.6	4/175,914	62.6	148,973	59.5	178,484
Rye.....	4/54.8	4/12,893	46.5	8,692	55.8	12,560
Soybeans for beans 3/.....	4/1.6	4/3,048	1.0	2,147	0.5	1,158

1/ For certain crops, figures are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports.

2/ Includes some quantities not harvested.

3/ Old crop.

4/ Short-time average.

CROP PRODUCTION, OCTOBER 1, 1950
(Continued)

CROP	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Harvested		For	1950
	Average 1939-48	1949	harvest, 1950	percent of 1949
Corn, all.....	88,007	86,735	83,091	95.8
Wheat, all.....	60,236	76,751	60,513	78.8
Winter.....	42,895	55,453	43,104	77.7
All spring.....	17,340	21,298	17,409	81.7
Durum.....	2,535	3,525	2,706	76.8
Other spring.....	14,805	17,773	14,703	82.7
Oats.....	38,762	40,560	42,765	105.4
Barley.....	12,858	9,879	11,233	113.7
Rye.....	2,674	1,558	1,852	118.9
Buckwheat.....	414	279	270	96.8
Flaxseed.....	3,643	4,880	3,738	76.6
Rice.....	1,428	1,821	1,607	88.2
Sorghum grain.....	6,552	6,612	8,370	126.6
Cotton.....	21,282	27,230	18,429	67.7
Hay, all.....	74,470	72,835	75,686	103.9
Hay, wild.....	13,552	14,918	14,873	99.7
Hay, alfalfa.....	14,896	17,238	18,254	105.6
Hay, clover and timothy 1/...	21,842	19,274	21,098	109.5
Hay, lespedeza.....	6,123	7,010	7,026	100.2
Beans, dry edible.....	1,866	1,852	1,571	84.8
Peas, dry field.....	454	355	215	61.2
Soybeans for beans.....	8,764	9,912	12,037	130.5
Cowpeas 2/.....	2,241	1,177	1,152	97.9
Peanuts 3/.....	2,880	2,332	2,115	90.7
Potatoes.....	2,654	1,901	1,826	96.1
Sweetpotatoes.....	683	542	584	107.8
Tobacco.....	1,650	1,630	1,596	97.9
Sorgo for sirup.....	177	90	97	107.8
Sugarcane for sugar and seed.....	301	338	337	99.8
Sugarcane for sirup.....	115	69	59	85.5
Sugar beets.....	773	687	924	134.5
Broomcorn.....	263	248	188	76.0
Hops.....	36	38	39	102.2

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza. 2/ Grown alone for all purposes.
3/ Picked and threshed.

APPROVED:

C. J. Mornick

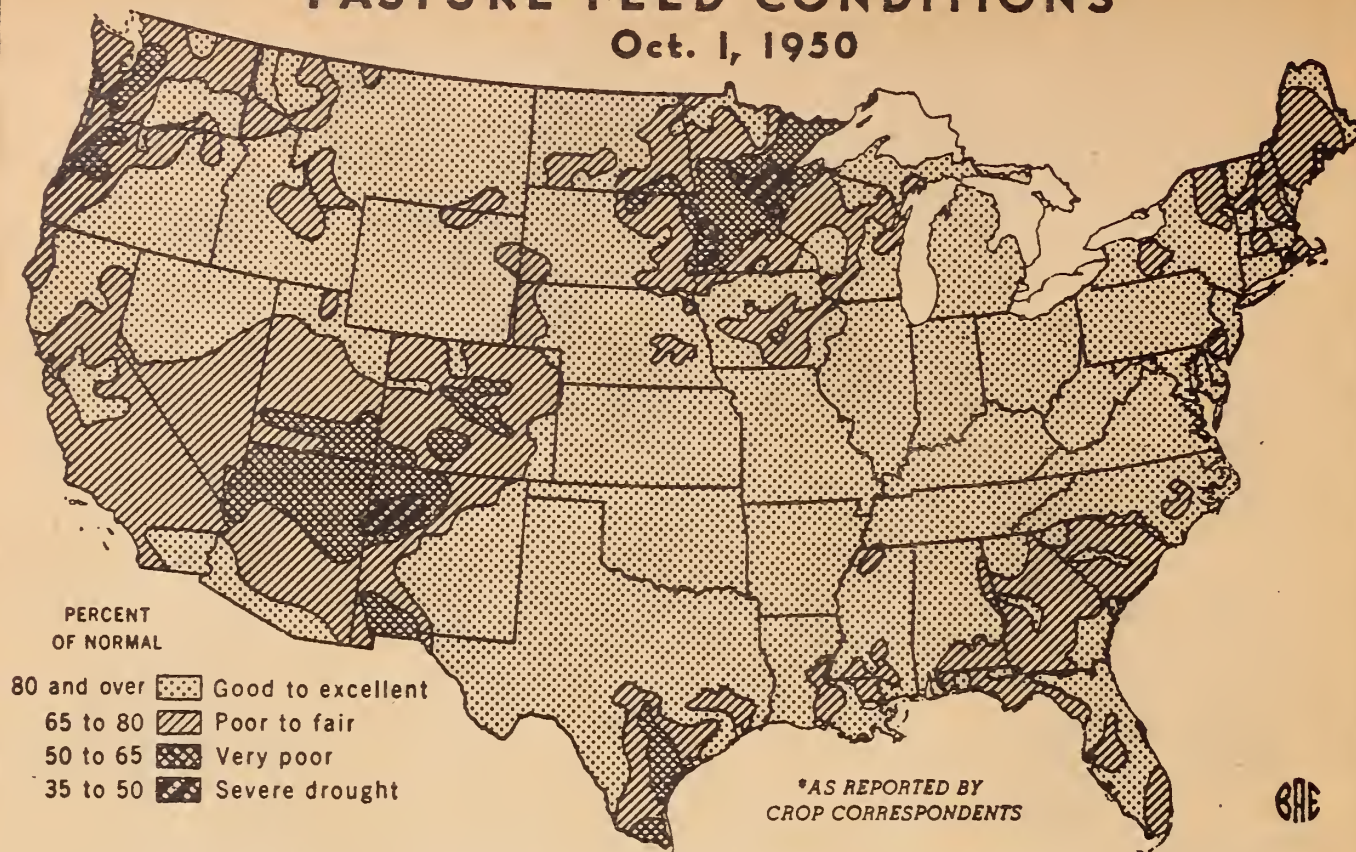
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PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

Oct. 1, 1950



PERCENT
OF NORMAL

- 80 and over Good to excellent
- 65 to 80 Poor to fair
- 50 to 65 Very poor
- 35 to 50 Severe drought

*AS REPORTED BY
CROP CORRESPONDENTS

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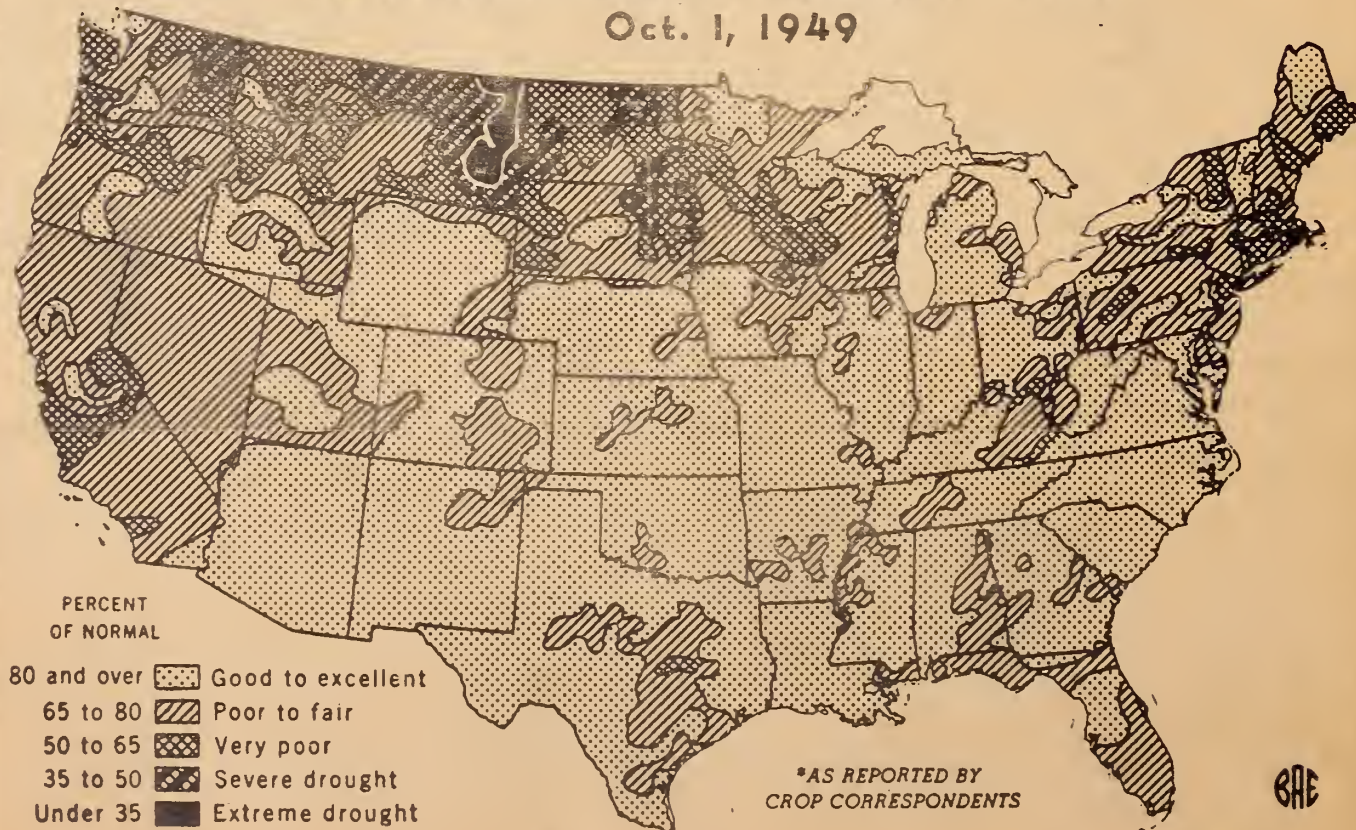
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FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 47860 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

Oct. 1, 1949



PERCENT
OF NORMAL

- 80 and over Good to excellent
- 65 to 80 Poor to fair
- 50 to 65 Very poor
- 35 to 50 Severe drought
- Under 35 Extreme drought

*AS REPORTED BY
CROP CORRESPONDENTS

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* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED
FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 47417 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

October 10, 1950

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

October 1, 1950

GENERAL CROP REPORT, AS OF OCTOBER 1, 1950

Growing, maturing and harvesting conditions in September were less than satisfactory rather generally. Still, it was possible to harvest most of the retarded small grains in the Northwest, while later-growing crops made fair to good progress throughout the country. The total outturn of all crops is now estimated the same as a month earlier, but slightly above the average of the last 8 excellent seasons. Conditions have been favorable to ideal for seeding fall grains.

The bulk of the corn acreage appears to have escaped much of the threat of "soft" corn, although quality of the crop in some important areas still depends upon satisfactory maturing and curing weather during October. However, there will be considerable chaffy and "wet" corn in parts of the Corn Belt. The current estimate of 3,118 million bushels is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ percent smaller than a month ago, largely because of frost damage in immature fields in northern Iowa and parts of northernmost North Central States. Much of the damaged corn is being salvaged for silage and forage, so that the proportion of the crop harvested as grain is likely to be smaller than in the previous 2 years. While some mature corn has been harvested, the general harvest period in the Corn Belt is expected to be later than usual. Soybeans were largely mature and little affected by frost, although harvesting is later than last year.

Declines in production from September 1 forecasts are shown for only a few crops besides corn. Cotton prospects improved in some areas, declined in others, with the net result an October 1 estimate of 9,369,000 bales, only 13,000 less than a month earlier. A sharp decline in durum wheat more than offset an increase in other spring wheat. Declines in sorghum grain, sweetpotatoes, sugarcane, grapes, and hops were also small. Significant shifts occurred among tobacco types, but the total estimate virtually equals that of a month ago. Dry beans showed the only sharp decline, due largely to wet weather and harvesting losses, particularly in Michigan. On the other hand, current estimates are slightly higher than a month ago for oats, barley, rice, buckwheat, flaxseed, all hay, soybeans, peanuts, sugar beets, potatoes, apples, peaches, pears and pecans. The prolonged season for growth and harvesting of belated crops in the Minnesota-Dakotas spring grain area, favorable conditions for additional growth of most fruits and root crops, and fairly favorable harvesting conditions in the South permitted yields to develop as expected or to improve.

As the decreases in prospects for a few crops virtually offset the slight increases in most others, the aggregate all crop production remains the same as a month ago. This index is 125 percent of the 1923-52 base, exceeded previously only in 1946, 1948 and 1949. Only soybeans and sugar beets promise record production, but sorghum grain is virtually at the record point. Among other crops exceeding average production are corn, oats, flaxseed, rice, all hay, potatoes, tobacco, sugarcane, hops, apples, pears, cherries and cranberries. Only slightly below average are wheat, barley, sweetpotatoes and grapes; relatively small crops include cotton, dry beans, peanuts, peaches, apricots and pecans; only rye, buckwheat, dry peas and broomcorn rate as very small crops.

Cool weather continued throughout most of the main agricultural area of the country during much of September. Light frosts in North Central portions occurred on September 24-25. Warmer than usual temperatures followed and were beneficial for maturing and harvesting crops. For the month, temperatures were above average in Florida, South Texas, and a strip from northwestern Wisconsin westward across the Northern tier of States and south across Nevada and the Pacific Coast States. Except for scattered sections, the remainder of the country was cooler than average, in some places by as much as 4 degrees. Rainfall was fairly well distributed, although in the Pacific Northwest and extreme western California it was unfavorably short. In the Northeast and an area from the Great Lakes southwestward to Oklahoma, rainfall was below the September average, but in most of this area this was a favorable rather than an adverse factor. Virtually all areas had ample soil moisture for fall seeding, except the Pacific Northwest; soils were too wet in southeastern Nebraska and a few southern sections.

CROP REPORT

as of

October 1, 1950**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE****BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS****CROP REPORTING BOARD**

Washington, D. C.,

October 10, 19503:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

Progress of farm work varied by portions of the country. The belated development of grains and flax in the spring grain area resulted in continuance of harvest beyond usual dates. Wet snow in the northern Red River Valley temporarily checked that activity in early October. Fall plowing is also retarded in this area, but has made about usual progress elsewhere. Seeding of fall grains is well advanced, with germination and growth excellent in most areas; the chief exceptions are the dry Pacific Northwest, a few sections where fields were wet and areas in which wheat is sown after soybeans or corn, which are slow to mature this season. Silo-filling has extended to later dates than usual in most dairy sections. Corn picking and combining of soybeans will be later than usual in the Corn Belt.

Carryover stocks of small grains on farms were relatively low on July 1 in order to provide storage space for new crops. The same tendency is now evident in the smallest farm carryover of soybeans on record. The opposite, however, is true for corn, which does not require tight storage; corn stocks are relatively large. The large quantity sealed under loan, the high quality of the old corn and poorer quality of much new crop corn, which necessitates early feeding rather than storage, all contribute to this large carryover. Farm stored new grains at the beginning of the crop season included stocks of barley and rye larger than a year ago and about average for October 1, oat stocks considerably larger than last year or average, and wheat stocks below average, though nearly as large as a year earlier.

Feed supplies will be among the largest of record, with numbers of livestock to be fed only slightly more than last season. The 123.4 million tons of new crop feed grains includes a 3.1 billion bushel corn crop, nearly 1.5 billion bushels of oats, a near-record 184 million bushel sorghum grain crop, a barley crop slightly below average. This, plus the large carryover on farms, will provide more than ample supplies per animal unit to be fed. With a carryover of nearly 15 million tons of hay and a new cut of nearly 108 million tons, the supply per roughage-consuming animal unit will be largest of record. The supply is apparently well distributed with no areas of shortage foreseeable at this stage. Pastures have continued in good condition and on October 1 were furnishing much more than usual amounts of feed. The reported condition of 87 percent compares with 81 percent a year ago and the October 1 average of 74 percent. With the exception of 1915 and 1942, current condition is the best in 36 years of record. Pastures are reported poor and dry in Minnesota and portions of adjacent States, poor to fair in New England, in South Carolina, Georgia and scattered Gulf Coast sections, in southern Rocky Mountain areas and the Pacific Northwest, but rather uniformly good elsewhere.

Food grains total nearly 33 million tons, which is less than in any of the last 6 years, but more than in any year before 1944. Some of the 1,010 million bushels of wheat is unharvested as yet. The 22.5 million bushels of rye and 4.8 million bushels of buckwheat are each about a third below an average crop. Rice harvest is progressing rapidly and the expected outturn of nearly 37 million 100-pound bags of rough rice is well above average, although less than in 1948 and 1949. The total for the 4 feed and 4 food grains will be more than 156 million tons, a total exceeded only in 1946, 1948 and 1949.

Oilseed prospects improved during September, despite a slight decline in prospective cottonseed production. Harvest of soybeans has started and a record crop of over 275 million bushels is now in prospect. Flaxseed is being harvested under difficult conditions in very late fields in Minnesota and North Dakota, but about an average outturn of 35 million bushels is expected. Harvest of peanuts reveals slightly better yields than forecast earlier, but with production estimated at 1,677 million pounds, due to reduced acreage, peanuts are less than an average crop.

Potatoes continued to grow and add weight in late-producing areas, so that a record breaking yield of 234 bushels per acre is now indicated. The production estimate

increased about 6.5 million bushels during September, to 427 million bushels, nearly 6 percent above average. Sugar beets also increased in tonnage to improve earlier record prospects to about one-third above average. Sugarcane prospects declined slightly. Tobacco prospects were virtually unchanged, with small outturns of burley, fire-cured and dark air-cured types about offset by more flue-cured.

This year's production of 26 kinds of grass and legume seed crops for which forecasts have already been made, is estimated at 1,001,647,000 pounds of clean seed. This is nearly twice the production (513,842,000 pounds) of these seeds last year and more than double the 1944-48 average (458,183,000 pounds). Winter cover crop seeds--Austrian and Wild Winter peas, lupine, vetches, ryegrasses, and crimson clover--account for two-thirds of the total this year, with their production more than double that in 1949 and more than 3 times the 5-year average. Production of clovers--alsike, red, sweet, white, and Ladino--is indicated to be 57 percent larger this year than last and 41 percent above the 5-year average. The 1950 production of grass seeds--exclusive of Sudan grass, for which no production forecast has yet been made, and the ryegrasses, which are included with the winter cover crop seeds--is indicated to be 44 percent larger than last year and 30 percent above the average. The current carry-over of these grass and legume seeds is 21 percent larger than that of a year earlier, but 55 percent below the 5-year average. Supplies (production plus carry-over) of these seeds for planting during the 1950-51 season, totaling 1,070,238,000 pounds, are 88 percent larger than the 1949-50 supplies and 75 percent above the 5-year average.

Milk production underwent about a seasonal decline in September. Total production for the month was slightly less than in September 1949 and 2 percent below the September 1945 peak. On October 1, the percentage of cows milked was lowest for the date since 1946, but production per cow in herd was higher than on any other October 1 of record. Pasture feed was abundant in most dairy areas and feeding of grain and concentrates was liberal, exceeding the rate for any October 1 except 1949. Farm flocks laid a record number of eggs for the month in September, one fourth more than average. The rate of lay was highest of record for the month, while the number of layers was 5 percent more than in September 1949 and 8 percent above average for the month. The number of potential layers on farms is slightly less than a year ago or the average.

Fall vegetable supplies for fresh market promise to be 14 percent more abundant than last fall and one-fourth above average. Most of this increase is due to a sharp increase in fall cabbage production, although carrots, lettuce and snap beans also contributed substantially. Fall tomato supplies will be about the same as last fall, but outturns of celery, cauliflower, cucumbers and spinach will be less than last fall. For the year, fresh market vegetable production may be 6 percent larger than in 1949 and a sixth above average, totaling nearly 9 million tons. Vegetables for processing continued to move to processors through September. Estimates for 9 of the 11 crops for which estimates are made are now available. Their total of nearly 4.8 million tons is slightly less than in 1949, but about average. Outturns are expected to exceed last year for snap beans, beets for canning, contracted cabbage for kraut, green peas, pimientos and tomatoes. Less than last year are green lima beans, sweet corn and (winter and spring crops only) spinach. Only sweet corn and tomatoes are smaller than average, of these 9 crops.

Deciduous fruit production is estimated 14 percent less than last year and 7 percent less than average. The season was generally late; however, all deciduous fruits were harvested by October 1 except late apples, late grapes and late pears. Commercial apples are a tenth less than last season but a tenth above average, peaches almost a third below last year and a fourth below average, pears a sixth below last year but about average, grapes 5 percent less than last year and 9 percent less than average. Sour cherries produced a record crop but sweet cherries were below last year and below average. Plums were a little above average but prunes and apricots were

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

October 10, 1950

October 1, 1950

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

below average. Present indications are for total citrus production for the 1950-51 season above last year and above average. Early and mid-season oranges are indicated 2 percent above last year and grapefruit 40 percent above. Florida has the best prospects of any citrus State with an outlook for its first 100 million-box citrus crop. Texas expects twice as much citrus fruit as last year's short crop but the forecast in that State is only about one-half the production level reached prior to the 1949 freeze. California and Arizona prospects are fair with Valencia oranges better than navel oranges. Total tree nuts are forecast at a fifth less than last year's large production, with walnuts down 28 percent, pecans down 14 percent, almonds down 15 percent, and filberts down 45 percent.

CORN: The Nation's 1950 corn crop for all purposes is now estimated at 3,118 million bushels, a decline of 45 million bushels from last month. This compares with 3,378 million bushels last year and the 1939-48 average of 2,901 million bushels. The indicated yield per acre of 37.5 bushels is 1.4 bushels below last year but 4.6 bushels above the average of 32.9 bushels.

Production of corn for grain this year is estimated at 2,785 million bushels, compared with 3,109 million bushels last year. The proportion of this year's crop to be utilized for grain is lower than the past two years as earlier-than-usual frost in some of the northern areas resulted in some acreage originally intended for grain being diverted to other purposes.

In the important North Central States continued cool weather during most of September further delayed the development of the crop. Some damage resulted from frosts which occurred over the northern areas of the Corn Belt on September 24-25. Additional frosts also occurred throughout the northern and some central parts of the North Central States on October 3-4. Reduced yields in this area reflect the effects of frost damage; more light chaffy and "wet" corn than usual is expected.

In Ohio, cool damp weather during September delayed maturity but most of the crop escaped serious damage. Very little of the Ohio corn has been cut, and practically none husked. The Indiana crop suffered very little from the frosts which occurred in the northern and central parts of the State the last week of September. The crop was mostly mature in these areas before frosts occurred. Yield prospects remain unchanged in Illinois where there has been little frost damage. Over 80 percent of the Illinois crop was in the dented or mature stages on October 1. The Michigan crop was retarded considerably during September by cool weather with some frost damage occurring late in the month. However, the "Thumb" area largely escaped frost damage.

Prospects also declined in Wisconsin during September where general frosts occurred over the central and northern parts of the State on September 24, practically ending the growing season. Damage is reported from Minnesota where heavy frosts occurred in the central, western, and southwestern areas on September 24 and a general killing frost on October 3. About a fourth of the Minnesota crop had not reached the "safe from frost" stage when growth was stopped. However, a substantial part of this corn will be utilized for silage and fodder. In Iowa, prospective yields declined 3 bushels during September, the indicated lower yield reflecting the effects of frost damage. A general delay in cribbing is expected in Iowa in order to avoid spoilage of corn with high moisture content. About 63 percent of the Iowa crop was well-dented and hard by September 30 compared with 80 percent a year earlier. There is expected to be considerable soft, chaffy, corn in the northern areas of the State. Favorable weather prevailed in Missouri and Nebraska during the past month with practically no frost damage being reported. In these two States, yield prospects increased one bushel during September. The Kansas crop also made good progress during September with yield prospects remaining unchanged. In the Dakotas, general killing frosts occurred somewhat later than usual. Indicated yields increased 1.5 bushels in North Dakota but remained unchanged in South Dakota where considerable light chaffy corn, and some soft or "wet" corn, is expected.

CROP REPORT

as of

October 1, 1950

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

October 10, 1950

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

In the northeastern States, weather conditions were moderately favorable during September. However, below-freezing temperatures and heavy frosts caused damage to both silage and grain corn in some of the extreme northern areas. For this group of States as a whole, yield prospects are unchanged from September 1.

Weather during the past month was generally favorable in the South Atlantic States. Yield prospects improved or were unchanged during September in all of the States in this group, except West Virginia where heavy rains and local frosts had an adverse effect. Record or near-record yields are indicated in most of these States.

Yield prospects declined somewhat during September in most of the South Central States, but very good yields are still expected. Continued cool weather and heavy rainfall delayed development and harvest. There has been some complaint of ear worm and weevil damage.

In the Western States, the crop suffered from dry weather earlier in the season. However, conditions were mostly favorable for maturing and harvesting operations in September and yield prospects have increased about 1.5 bushels since September 1. Prospects in Colorado, the leading corn producing State in the Western group, are for 23.0 bushels per acre, compared with last year's record yield of 25.5 bushels and the average of 18.0 bushels.

CORN STOCKS ON FARMS: The farm carry-over of old corn on October 1 of 485 million bushels was 31 percent less than last year's record stocks of 708 million bushels, but 44 percent above average. These October 1 stocks have been exceeded only three times of record. Farm disappearance during the past 12 months was larger than in any previous year, but the total supply at the beginning of the period was also a record high. Movement from farms during the past quarter of 573 million bushels was accentuated by delivery of farm stored corn to Government-owned bins.

Farm stocks in the North Central States, which account for 91 percent of the U.S. total, are estimated at 440 million bushels, compared with 647 million a year earlier and the average of 291 million. Stocks are above average in all areas except the South Central and Western States.

Total farm supply of corn on October 1 (stocks of old corn plus indicated 1950 grain production) amounted to 3.3 billion bushels, 14 percent below last year's record high of 3.8 billion bushels but 13 percent above average.

WHEAT: Total wheat production is estimated at 1,010,069,000 bushels, virtually unchanged from the September 1 estimate. This is 12 percent smaller than the 1,146,463,000 bushel crop produced last year, and slightly smaller than the 10-year average production of 1,031 million bushels. This year's total production consists of a winter wheat crop of 740,537,000 bushels for which the last estimate was made as of August 1 plus a spring crop currently estimated at 269,532,000 million bushels. The all wheat yield remained unchanged from September 1 at 16.7 bushels per acre, compared with 14.9 last year and the 10-year average of 17.0 bushels.

All spring wheat production at 269,532,000 bushels is 10 percent larger than the 1949 crop of 244,795,000 bushels but is slightly less than the 10-year production of 272,491,000. The indicated yield of all spring wheat at 15.5 bushels per acre, is considerably higher than the 11.5 bushel yield realized last year and compares favorably with the 10-year average of 15.7 bushels.

Harvest of spring wheat is essentially complete in all States except Montana, North Dakota, and Minnesota, where another week to ten days of harvesting weather is needed. Progress of harvest during September in the late-planted spring wheat area was slow, particularly in the main durum wheat producing area. With the final maturing processes slowed and rust development favored by weather conditions, durum wheat yields in North Dakota and Minnesota are now expected to be $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$ bushels,

respectively, lower than indicated on September 1. In the more important producing counties of North Dakota only 10 to 30 percent of the durum acreage had been threshed or combined by the end of September.

Durum wheat production is estimated at 33,457,000 bushels based on reported yields and progress of harvest of the crop to October 1. The current estimate is 10 percent smaller than indicated a month ago, 14 percent less than the 38,864,000 bushel harvest in 1949 and 9 percent smaller than the average production of 36,753,000 bushels. The yield forecast of 12.4 bushels per acre represents a drop of 1.4 bushels below last month and is now 1.4 bushels more than a year ago but 2.4 bushels less than average.

Other spring wheat production is now indicated at 236,075,000 bushels, a slight increase from the September 1 indicated harvest. Production of other spring wheat in 1949 was 205,931,000 bushels while the 10-year average production was 235,738,000 bushels. The October 1 estimated yield of other spring wheat of 16.1 bushels per acre compares with 11.6 bushels last year and the 10-year average of 15.9 bushels.

WHEAT STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of wheat on farms October 1 totaled 471,216,000 bushels, slightly less than the 472,209,000 bushels of a year ago but 38 million less than the 10-year average of 509 million bushels. October 1 farm stocks were the smallest since 1940. The July-October disappearance from farms was 604 million bushels, 19 percent less than the 741 million bushels during the same period in 1949 but only 3 percent less than the 10-year average. Stocks on farms October 1, as percent of production, at 46.7 percent, compares with 41.2 in 1949 and the 10-year average of 49.9 percent.

Farm stocks were markedly above a year ago in the North Central and Western States and slightly larger in the South Atlantic States. However, increases in these areas were more than offset by the small decline in the North Atlantic States and the sharp reduction in the South Central area. October 1 farm stocks in the South Central States are the smallest since records began in 1926 and are largely the result of the greatly reduced crop this year in Oklahoma and Texas. Increased farm stocks in the North Central and Western States are due in part to the tightened transportation situation and to delayed harvesting of the late part of the crop. About 48 percent of the Nation's total farm stocks of wheat are in the three States of North Dakota, Kansas and Montana compared to 39 percent at this time last year. In these three States farm stocks are about 22 percent more than a year ago.

OATS: The 1950 crop of oats, estimated at 1,483,975,000 bushels, is the fourth largest of record, exceeded only by the crops of 1945, 1946, and 1948. Production this year is 12 percent higher than the 1,323 million bushel crop of 1949, and is 16 percent above the 10-year average production. The acreage of oats harvested this season was 5 percent larger than in 1949 and about 10 percent above average. The average yield per acre of 34.7 bushels compares with 32.6 bushels in 1949 and with the 10-year average yield of 32.8 bushels.

Most of the increased production took place this year in the North Central States, where about 82 percent of the total crop is grown. Production in all other geographic regions except the South Central States exceeded that of last year and the average. In general, growing conditions during the season were favorable and the crop is now mostly harvested without serious loss.

OAT STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of oats on farms on October 1 are estimated at 1,180,466,000 bushels or about 80 percent of the 1950 production. This is a little over 12 percent above the oat stocks on farms on October 1 last year (80 percent of 1949 production) and 15 percent above the 10-year average October 1 stocks of 1,030,827,000 bushels. Current stocks are the third largest of record on October 1, being exceeded only in 1948 and 1945.

Disappearance from farms during the July-September period totaled 494,364,000 bushels. This is about 46 million bushels less than the disappearance during the corresponding quarter in 1949 but is 43 million bushels more than the 10-year average disappearance for this quarter.

BARLEY: Harvest of the below average barley crop was nearly completed by October 1. The present estimated production of 300 million bushels is practically unchanged from September 1. This compares with last year's crop of 238 million bushels and the average of 311 million bushels. The indicated national yield of 26.7 bushels per acre is 2.6 and 2.5 bushels, respectively, above last year and the average.

Adverse weather early in the season resulted in slow growth and later-than-usual maturity. However, favorable weather prevailed at filling and harvest time for much of the crop. Disease and insect damage was comparatively light in most areas. Quality and test weights were reported to be good in most areas.

BARLEY STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of barley on farms October 1 are estimated at 178 million bushels. This compares with stocks of 149 million bushels a year ago and the October 1 average of 176 million bushels. This year's stocks amount to approximately 60 percent of the 1950 production compared with 63 percent last year and the average of about 63 percent.

Disappearance from farms during the July - September 1950 period of 153 million bushels was the highest for this quarter since 1943.

RYE STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of rye on farms on October 1 are estimated at 12,560,000 bushels, 45 percent more than the 8,692,000 bushels on hand October 1, 1949 but 3 percent below the average of 12,893,000 bushels. This year's October 1 stocks amounted to 56 percent of the 1950 production compared with 47 percent last year and the average of 55 percent. Larger stocks than a year ago are recorded for each of the principal producing States of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska.

BUCKWHEAT: The production of buckwheat is estimated 4,817,000 bushels, a slight improvement over prospects a month ago. The present estimate is 7 percent smaller than the 1949 crop of 5,184,000 bushels and 31 percent smaller than the 10-year average. Generally cool temperatures with overcast skies prevailing much of September favored growth and development of this crop but retarded final ripening considerably. In Pennsylvania, harvest operations started in early September but progressed slowly until late in the month when harvesting conditions improved. Late August frosts in an area extending from North Dakota to Michigan caused considerable damage to the crop while late September frosts over much of the important eastern and northern producing areas caused some additional, localized deterioration. The greater part of these latter decreases in prospective production are centered in the Michigan-Wisconsin area. Compared with a month earlier, overall prospective production held steady or improved in all but the States of Maryland, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

FLAXSEED: Production of flaxseed, estimated at 35,224,000 bushels, is nearly one-fifth smaller than the 43,664,000 bushel crop harvested last year but slightly larger than the 10-year average production. Although harvest is incomplete, the outlook for the extremely late planted crop in northern areas has improved. Much of this crop was either mature or approaching maturity by the end of September. Thus, the extent of actual damage to the crop due to the frosts of early October is expected to be relatively light. Harvesting operations had barely begun in the extreme north near the Canadian border and a large portion of the flax crop was standing on October 1 in northern Minnesota and North Dakota, particularly in the Red River Valley. Maturity of the Montana crop has been retarded

by both late planting and a backward growing season. As of October 1, Montana farmers had completed harvest of nearly one-half of their flax crop. Although retarded by weather conditions, cutting and threshing of South Dakota flax is nearing completion. The U. S. yield per acre is estimated at 9.4 bushels per acre, one-half bushel higher than last year, but slightly lower than average.

SORGHUM FOR GRAIN: The Nation's 1950 sorghum grain crop of 184.1 million bushels is practically unchanged from the September 1 estimate of 184.6 million bushels. This is about 32 and 75 million bushels, respectively, above last year and the average. The indicated national yield of 22.0 bushels per acre is 1.1 bushels below last year but 5.6 bushels above the average yield.

In Kansas, cool wet weather delayed maturity during September. Production is still estimated at 30,558,000 bushels for this State which would be the second highest of record. A considerable part of the late-planted sorghums, particularly in the central and southwestern parts of the State, are still vulnerable to frost damage. In Oklahoma, yield prospects declined one bushel per acre during the past month because of the adverse effect of low temperatures and inadequate sunshine. Many fields show uneven development. Harvest of the Oklahoma crop is progressing slowly in the southwestern areas because of the high moisture content of the grain. The crop is very late in the northwestern part of the State where some late-planted fields may not reach maturity. Harvesting operations in Texas areas were delayed by heavy rains during the early part of September. However, the bulk of the Texas crop has now been harvested except in the northwest commercial area. The crop is maturing slowly in the High Plains area where a large part of the late-planted acreages are susceptible to damage from an earlier-than-usual frost. Texas yield prospects remained unchanged from September 1. In the other important producing States prospects were generally favorable during September.

RICE: A rice crop of 36,776,000 equivalent 100-pound bags is in prospect. This is about one-half million bags above the September 1 estimate mainly because of favorable maturing and harvesting conditions in Texas and California. Prospective production declined slightly during the month in Louisiana while the estimated production in Arkansas remains unchanged from a month earlier. If the present indicated crop materializes it will be the third largest of record, being exceeded only by the crops harvested in 1948 and 1949 and almost one-fourth larger than the 10-year average production of 29,790,000 bags. The present crop will be harvested from about 12 percent less acreage than a year ago but indicated yield of 2,288 pounds per acre is 85 pounds higher than the 1949 yield.

Prospective rice production for the Southern rice area of Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas is about 28.7 million equivalent 100-pounds bags. This is slightly larger than the September 1 estimate but 6 percent smaller than the 1949 crop. In Arkansas, crop prospects remain unchanged from a month ago. Rainy weather is interfering with harvest but combining continues as weather permits. Good yields of early varieties are being realized but due to the unfavorable weather the outturn of late rice remains somewhat in doubt. In Louisiana, favorable weather has permitted rapid harvest of rice and harvest of early varieties is reported to be about complete. Due to some damage from insects yields are slightly below earlier expectations, especially in areas west of the Mermentau River. In Texas, about half of the crop has been harvested under favorable

conditions with yields somewhat higher than expected earlier in the season. Favorable harvest weather continues and this States' rice production is now expected to exceed the September 1 estimate by about 7 percent.

In California, weather has been favorable for maturing rice and a good crop continues to be in prospect. Fields have been drained and some new crop rice has been harvested. Harvest has been retarded to some extent due to the slow ripening of rice.

SOYBEANS: A record breaking production of soybeans is nearing realization. October 1 indications point to a crop of about 275 million bushels, only slightly above the forecast of a month ago. This is 24 percent above last year's relatively large crop and nearly 70 percent above the 1939-48 average. The indicated yield of 21.3 bushels per acre is the third highest of record, being exceeded only by the 22.4 bushels harvested last year and the 21.4 bushels per acre produced in 1948.

September weather was moderately favorable for soybeans in most producing areas. Rains and cool, cloudy weather, however, slowed maturity and delayed harvesting of the crop. A large proportion of the acreage is far enough advanced that frosts after October 1 should not cause extensive damage to the crop. In some areas heavy frosts are needed before combining. The frosts which occurred in the northern areas during the latter part of September caused little damage except to a few scattered localities.

In the heavy producing North Central States prospects improved slightly during September. Decreased production indications in Missouri and South Dakota were more than offset by gains in Ohio, Wisconsin, North Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas. No change from a month ago was reported in the important States of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Minnesota. A large part of the crop in the North Central area was mature by October 1 but little had been combined due to the damp weather. In Illinois, only 10 percent of the crop was combined by October 1 compared to about 50 percent a year earlier.

In the South Atlantic area, prospects improved somewhat from a month ago. Declines in Delaware and Maryland were more than offset by record yields reported in Virginia. North Carolina, the heaviest producer in the area, continued the favorable prospects of September 1. In the South Central area, the major States of Mississippi and Arkansas showed no change from last month. A drop in yield prospects in Kentucky was offset by gains in Tennessee and Louisiana. The area as a whole indicates practically no change from a month ago.

SOYBEAN STOCKS ON FARMS: A total of 1.2 million bushels of soybeans were held on farms on October 1, compared with 2.1 million a year earlier and the 1943-48 average of 3.0 million bushels. Carryover normally is small, but this year's October 1 stocks stand as a record low and represent only 0.5 percent of 1949 production. Stocks held by Illinois growers account for 36 percent of the U. S. total and represent 0.5 percent of their 1949 crop, the same fraction of production reported as of October 1 in three immediately preceding years. None of the major producing States carried over more than 1.0 percent of this 1949 production. A few minor soybean States report stocks representing as much as 5 to 8 percent of their 1949 production but the absolute quantities are small. Many of the southern States have stocks which amount to little more than surplus seed and bin sweepings.

CROP REPORT

as of

October 1, 1950

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

October 10, 1950

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

Disappearance from farms during the three months ending October 1 amounted to 5.7 million bushels compared with 7.4 million bushels a year ago and the 1943-48 average of 5.2 million.

COWPEAS: A yield of 6.2 bushels per acre of cowpeas is indicated as of October 1.

This is the same as the yield last year but is well above the 10-year average of 5.5 bushels per acre. The season has been favorable for cowpeas in nearly all producing areas. Only in Florida, Kentucky, and Texas is the indicated yield below average. Excessive rains in east Texas may have caused some damage to the crop in that area.

Even with above-average yields the total production of cowpeas for peas will be small since the acreage of cowpeas planted alone for all purposes this year is near the lowest of record.

PEANUTS: Production of peanuts for picking and threshing is estimated at 1,677

million pounds on the basis of October 1 prospects. This is slightly larger than the crop of 1,656 million pounds indicated a month ago, but 11 percent smaller than the crop of 1,876 million pounds produced last year. Improved prospects from a month ago resulted from an improved yield outlook in the Virginia-Carolina and Southeastern Areas, which more than offset reduced yield prospects in Oklahoma.

Heavy rains in the Virginia-Carolina Area about September 1 caused development of many new pegs, some of which will probably mature. The crop in northern counties in this section has made good progress and yield prospects are good to excellent. Continued wet weather throughout a large part of the season reduced yield prospects below average in eastern counties of the area, particularly in North Carolina.

Weather during the digging period in the Southeastern Area has been very favorable, offsetting to some extent the adverse effects of early dry weather and later flooding rains. Digging of the Spanish crop is virtually complete and threshing is in full swing. Digging of Runners began the second week of September and was 65 to 70 percent complete by the end of the month.

The late crop in the Southwestern Area developed under very favorable moisture conditions. However, continued wet weather through the first three weeks of September delayed harvest and caused some sprouting and rotting of the matured peanuts. Dry weather during the last week of the month permitted active harvest to begin and lessened the possibility of wide-spread damage.

DRY BEANS: Production prospects for dry beans declined substantially during September. The crop as of October 1 is forecast at 15,716,000 bags (100 pounds, uncleaned basis). This is about 300,000 bags less than was forecast a month ago and nearly 6 million bags less than last year's record crop. The 10-year average is 17,367,000 bags. The indicated yield of 1,013 pounds per acre compares with last year's all-time high yield of 1,164 pounds and the 10-year average of 932 pounds per acre.

In the Northeast (pea bean) area the indicated production dropped sharply from a month ago. Most of the decline is in Michigan, where about a week of continuously damp rainy weather during the middle of September seriously damaged the crop. Perhaps 10 percent of the beans in that State were pulled but not threshed when the rains came. Most of those beans were either damaged or were a complete loss and not threshed. Many of the unpulled beans were flattened by the rains and wind so that an abnormally large proportion of the pods were in contact with the wet soil. This resulted in considerable sprouting of beans in the pods and heavy discoloration of the ripar beans. Lateplanted beans were better able to shed water and were damaged less than the earlier planted acreage. The heavy rains also caused much damage by aiding in the spread of disease in some areas.

CROP REPORT

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

October 10, 1950
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

October 1, 1950

In addition to the overall loss in total uncleaned production the percentage of "cleaned" beans will be much less than usual. Evidence to October 1 indicates that total dockage (pick and screenings) is averaging about 20 percent. Because of the poor quality of this year's crop a large percentage of the farmers will have to buy seed for next year's planting. Excessive rain in New York also caused some damage, largely to beans already pulled. However, most beans had not yet been pulled in that State by October 1.

In the Northwest (Great Northern area) only a slight decline in production is reported from a month ago. Idaho and Wyoming report the same production as last month while slight reductions are indicated in Nebraska and Montana. In the Nebraska area, heavy rains caused some damage to the crop, largely in the discoloration of beans cut and not threshed at the time of the rain. Cleanout is running above average.

The Southwestern States (Pinto area) indicate increased yield prospects over a month ago. Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah all show higher yields than reported last month. The irrigated crop in Colorado is turning out considerably better than earlier expectations. Bean production in California is down slightly from last month due to the lower indicated yield of some varieties other than Limas. Excessive heat caused some damage to late growing beans in the interior valleys. The indicated yield of both Standard and Baby Limas is the same as a month ago and a good crop of both is in prospect. Threshing of Baby Limas has made good progress but harvest of Standard Limas was retarded by foggy weather along the coastal areas of southern California.

BROOMCORN: Production of broomcorn brush, estimated at 26,500 tons, is unchanged from the September 1 forecast and continues to be the smallest crop of record. Current production is 40 percent less than the 44,100 tons harvested in 1949 and 36 percent below the average of 41,170 tons. Prospects continue for smaller crops than were harvested in 1949 in each of the six important producing States, with crops less than half as large as last year expected in Texas, Colorado and New Mexico. Advancement of the late acreage has been slow in all areas and much of the late planted acreage in Oklahoma, Colorado and New Mexico is susceptible to damage from early frosts.

Harvest of broomcorn brush in Texas and the Lindsay area of Oklahoma is about complete. The crop in the Panhandle area of Oklahoma continues to be late and it is likely that some acreage in this section will produce low quality brush. In Colorado, weather during September was favorable for developing broomcorn except for some cool, cloudy days which slowed maturity. Growth of plants continues to be very uneven due to irregular plantings and some late plantings are not likely to reach maturity before frosts. In New Mexico, the crop is late and has not all reached maturity. A small amount of early planted acreage has been harvested but generally harvest will be two to three weeks later than usual. In Illinois, harvest is approaching completion. Harvest was frequently interrupted by wet weather and quality was only fair. Harvest of broomcorn has started in southwest Kansas. Harvest operations in Morton County, Kansas were interrupted by rains during the latter part of September. Broomcorn in the Southwest areas of Kansas appears to be far enough advanced to escape serious frost damage.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

October 10, 1950

October 1, 1950

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

TOBACCO: A total of 1,950 million pounds of tobacco is estimated as of October 1.

The over-all outlook is about unchanged from last month. Declines in burley and dark tobaccos were practically offset by increases in flue-cured.

The crop of flue-cured is estimated at 1,196 million pounds and compares with 1,115 million pounds harvested in 1949. All of type 14 and practically all of type 13 have been marketed; the marketing peak has been passed in the type 12 crop but activity continues high. In the type 11 belt less than half the crop has been sold, and sales are running practically at capacity levels.

The burley crop is placed at 484 million pounds, substantially below last year's crop when 560 million pounds were produced. The season has been wet and excessive rainfall continued in most sections through September. This has caused excessive growth, and in many fields in western Kentucky and in middle and western Tennessee much damage was done by rotting of the lower leaves. Maturity has been delayed generally and hazards of curing will be much greater than usual due to the succulence of the plants. Some houseburn has been reported, and more is expected unless ideal weather sets in and unusual care is exercised by growers.

Production of fire-cured tobacco is indicated at 55.9 million pounds, about 12 percent below the forecast of last month. This compares with 72.1 million pounds produced last year. Severe damage from the effects of continued excessive moisture in Tennessee and Kentucky accounts for the sharp decline in prospects during the month. Wild-fire is reported widely in Tennessee and Kentucky resulting in loss of both weight and quality.

Dark air-cured production is placed at 29.3 million pounds, which compares with 35.9 million pounds in 1949. Conditions similar to those for fire-cured prevailed but wild-fire was less severe. Damage from houseburn is probable unless unusual care is exercised in curing.

The production of cigar tobaccos is estimated at 146.9 million pounds, about the same as last year when 146.5 million pounds were grown. Fillers are placed at 68.4 million, binders at 64.4 million, and wrappers at 14.1 million pounds. Fillers are about the same as last year while binders are up about 5 percent and wrapper down about 18 percent.

HOPS: Harvest of the 1950 hop crop was finished in September in California, Oregon and Idaho and nearly completed in Washington. Production is now estimated at 58,288,000 pounds--15 percent more than last year (50,730,000 pounds), and 27 percent above average. The 1950 crop is being marketed under a marketing agreement as was the 1949 crop. The Hop Control Board has designated 50,000,000 pounds as salable hops, so approximately 8,000,000 pounds will not be available for marketing and a large part of this quantity was not picked. In 1949, the Hop Control Board designated 39 million pounds as salable. Of the unsalable 11 million pounds, about 6 million were left on the vines and about 5 million were harvested--most of the latter amount is still in the hands of growers. Inspections to date show the 1950 crop as being even lower in leaf and stem content than the high-quality 1949 crop.

In California, hot weather at harvest time reduced yields in coastal yards somewhat. The crop of 14.9 million pounds is 3 percent less than last year. Washington with 25.1 million pounds is up 29 percent, Oregon with 16.5 million pounds is up 13 percent, and Idaho with 1.8 million is up 33 percent from the 1949 crop.

COMMERCIAL APPLES: The 1950 apple crop in commercial areas is estimated at 120.1 million bushels--10 percent below last year but 10 percent above average. The 1949 total of 133.7 million bushels included 12 million bushels that were not utilized (10 million economic abandonment and 2 million excess cullage). Harvest is a little later than last year but should be completed before November 1 in nearly all areas. By regions, in comparison with the 1949 crop, production is indicated 5 percent less for the Western States, 36 percent less for the Central States, 14 percent less for the North Atlantic States and 36 percent more for the South Atlantic States.

The apple crop is smaller than either the average or last year in most Western States. But the Washington crop is indicated at a record-large total of 34.2 million bushels--8 percent above last year and 23 percent above average. Growers' comments indicate that apple sizes on crops already harvested are running smaller than usual. The Jonathan harvest started in a limited way the third week in September and harvest of Delicious began the last of the month. The Oregon crop is virtually down to average and 6 percent below last year. Below freezing temperatures about the first of October caused some loss in minor producing districts of western Oregon but no damage has been reported in the Hood River Valley, the main area. Elsewhere in the West, in comparison with average, the 1950 crop ranges from a fourth in New Mexico, three-fifths in Montana and Utah, two-thirds in Idaho and Colorado to four-fifths in California.

All of the North Atlantic States have above-average crops except New Jersey and Pennsylvania, where production is indicated about 5 percent below average. In New England, September weather was favorable for coloring. Quality of the crop is very good but not quite as good as the excellent quality 1949 crop. Sizes of apples average a little smaller than last year. In New York, harvest was hampered somewhat by the rainy weather of mid-September. Picking of McIntosh was completed in the Hudson Valley the first week of October and should be finished by the end of the second week in the Ontario area. In New Jersey and Pennsylvania apples have sized and colored well but, as has been the case for several years, Staymans are cracking and dropping in many orchards.

For the South Atlantic States (Del., Md., Va., W. Va., E. C.), production is now indicated a fifth greater than average and a third larger than the small 1949 crop. The Virginia estimate of 12.2 million bushels is up one-half million over last month. September rains increased the size of apples. Color is improving and on the whole the quality of the crop is considered above average. Processors are taking a large percentage of the crop, particularly in the Shenandoah Valley where many growers are selling their entire crop to the processors.

The Central States' total of 18.0 million bushels is less than two-thirds of the very large 1949 crop. Michigan's 7.3 million-bushel crop is 7 percent above average but only three-fifths of the record-large 1949 crop. All other States in this area except Wisconsin and Tennessee report smaller productions than either average or last year. Cold, cloudy and rainy weather in early September delayed maturity but in most midwestern apple areas color and quality are good and sizes at least average.

PEACHES: The 1950 crop is estimated at 52,407,000 million bushels--30 percent less than the 1949 crop and 25 percent less than average. The crop was practically all harvested by October 1 and only a very few late peaches were left in northern areas and in California.

By regions and compared with last year the estimates of production are: North Atlantic States 5,151,000 bushels--down 16 percent, South Atlantic 4,229,000 bushels--down 55 percent, North Central 7,527,000 bushels--down 16 percent, South Central 4,343,000 bushels--down 46 percent, and Western 31,157,000 bushels--down 26 percent. California clingstones are estimated at 19,668,000 bushels--18 percent less than the record production of last year but 3 percent above average. This total includes considerable quantities of mature fruit either left unharvested or culled out after harvest. Clingstones are used primarily for canning and harvest is now completed. California freestones are placed at 9,620,000 bushels--13 percent less than last year and 13 percent less than average. A larger proportion of freestones than usual were canned this year and a smaller proportion dried.

PEARS: Production is now estimated at 30,657,000 bushels--2 percent above the September 1 forecast and 1 percent above average but 16 percent less than the record crop of last year.

Bartlett pears in the three Pacific Coast States are estimated at 18,510,000 bushels--17 percent less than the record last year but 8 percent above average. Harvest has been completed for almost a month but a considerable volume is still held in cold storage. Winter pears in Pacific Coast States are indicated to total 6,613,000 bushels--10 percent less than the record in 1942 but 11 percent more than average. Harvest in Washington is about complete except for a few mountain orchards. In Oregon and California harvest was still active on October 1, with the Medford area of Oregon well over the peak but the Hood River area not much over half harvested.

New York and Michigan both have crops above average but below last year.

GRAPES: The U. S. grape crop at 2,520,200 tons is the smallest crop since 1942, 5 percent below last year and 9 percent below average.

The California crop of 2,298,000 tons consists of 478,000 tons of wine grapes, 537,000 tons of table grapes, and 1,283,000 tons of raisin grapes. Comparable figures for last year are as follows, in thousands: California State total 2,485, wine 538, table 514 and raisin 1,433. A small tonnage of raisin grapes was lost during September due to rain damage on the drying trays. Only a very small tonnage of rain-damaged raisin grapes was diverted to wineries. The effects of the mid-September showers were more serious for table variety grapes than for other types. A considerable tonnage of Tokays, which was expected to be sold to fresh markets, could not be shipped and is being diverted to wineries. There was little, if any, injury to Emperors.

Production in the Great Lakes States area (N.Y., Pa., Ohio, Mich.) is estimated at 151,300 tons. This is a third more than last year and a fourth above average. New York has a very large crop and the other States in this area are reported above average. In New York, sugar content is expected to be below normal due to lack of sunshine and to poor ripening weather. In Michigan, there is an extreme range of yields from near failure to bumper crops.

The Arkansas crop is placed at 12,400 tons--about a third above average. Washington, with 23,700 tons, is 45 percent above average and 14 percent above last year.

CITRUS: October 1 conditions indicate 52.4 million boxes of early and midseason oranges for the 1950-51 season. This is 2 percent more than the 1949-50 crop and 17 percent more than average. Florida early and midseason oranges are forecast at 35 million boxes--4 percent more than last season. The prospective crop of California navels and miscellaneous oranges is 14.5 million boxes--7 percent less than last season. The Florida Valencia crop is forecast at 27.5 million boxes--10 percent more than the 1949-50 crop. The first forecast of new-crop California Valencias will be released December 11. Texas early and midseason oranges are indicated at 2.1 million boxes--almost twice the short crop of last year--and Valencias at 1.4 million boxes--more than twice last year. Arizona Navels and Valencias are each forecast at one-half million boxes--Navels a little less than last year and Valencias a little more. Louisiana oranges at 340,000 boxes are a little short of 1949-50. Florida tangerines are forecast at 4.8 million boxes compared with 5.0 million boxes last season.

Grapefruit production is expected to be almost two-fifths above 1949-50 and almost average. Florida has prospects of 32.5 million boxes and Texas 12 million boxes. Production in 1949-50 was 24.2 million boxes for Florida and only 6.4 million boxes for Texas. Arizona and California are indicated a little less than last season.

Florida citrus areas were short of moisture until mid-September. Ample rains since then have replenished soil moisture and raised lake levels to normal. Lake water is used for irrigating when rainfall is short. Trees and fruit are both in good to excellent condition. Grapefruit was moving in volume by mid-September and about three-fourths million boxes were shipped during the month. Orange movement was just getting under way by October 1, with volume shipments expected by October 10 to 15.

Weather in Texas citrus areas was extremely hot and dry until the latter part of September, when the Valley received scattered rains and other parts of the watershed received heavy rains so that irrigation water supplies were replenished. Most citrus sections received additional good rains early in October. Harvest started about two weeks earlier than usual but volume movement is not expected until early in November because of market restrictions on small sizes of both oranges and grapefruit. The older lemon trees that survived the 1949 freeze will have fairly good yields but total production will be light. Most of the crop will go to local markets or to juice plants.

Arizona citrus prospects as a whole are not favorable even though a few groves will have excellent crops. The freeze of last winter caused a light set in many groves. A severe wind and hail storm in September caused heavy damage in a limited section east and north of Phoenix. Commercial production of Arizona lemons will be negligible this season.

California prospects are varied and total citrus production is indicated below average but about the same as last year. The first forecast of lemons will be made as of November 1, and Valencia oranges and summer grapefruit as of December 1. Valencias have better prospects than Navels.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: California plum production is estimated at 78,000 tons--13 percent less than last year but 2 percent above average. The Michigan plum crop is placed at 4,900 tons--20 percent less than last year but 14 percent above average. The California crop was all harvested by mid-September and Michigan plums will be all gone in early October.

California dried prunes are now estimated at 143,000 tons (dried basis)--6 percent less than last year and 25 percent less than average. The western Washington and western Oregon prune crops were extremely short this year with only 700 dried tons compared with 9,400 tons in the two States last year.

Total production of prunes for all purposes in Washington, Oregon and Idaho is estimated at only 44,800 tons (fresh basis)--28 percent of last year and 36 percent of average. Prune crops were short in all areas of these States. Fresh sales totaled 25,600 tons--about one-half of last year and average. Totals of 12,000 tons commercially-canned and 1,500 frozen are estimated for the three States compared with 26,550 canned and 3,700 tons frozen last year.

ALMONDS, WALNUTS The California almond crop is placed at 36,600 tons--15 percent below the record-large 1949 crop. Harvest is making good progress with a considerable tonnage of the earlier varieties already delivered to packers.

Walnut production for California and Oregon combined totals 63,000 tons--28 percent less than the record-large 1949 tonnage and 4 percent below average. High temperatures in late August and early September reduced the prospective tonnage in several California areas. The California crop is placed at 58,000 tons and the Oregon crop at 5,000 tons. The California tonnage is about a fourth below last year and Oregon about a third below.

The Oregon and Washington filbert crop is reported at 6,100 tons--only 55 percent of the record-large 1949 crop and 2 percent above average. The trend of filbert production has been sharply upward for several years.

FIGS AND OLIVES: The condition of California figs is reported at 75 percent compared with 81 percent a year ago. The dried fig crop is expected to be somewhat smaller than last year.

The condition of California olives at 50 percent compares with 42 a year ago and 54 percent average. Mid-September showers were favorable for developing fruit size.

CRANBERRIES: The 1950 cranberry crop is estimated at 941,000 barrels--12 percent above last year, 32 percent above average, but 3 percent less than the record-large 1948 crop. All 5 States have above-average productions indicated. In comparison with last year New Jersey, Massachusetts and Oregon have larger crops, the Washington crop is slightly smaller and Wisconsin about the same size. In Massachusetts, rains the latter half of August were very beneficial to the cranberry crop but dry weather the latter part of September may have limited the growth of the late varieties a little. September was generally cool and dry, which was very favorable for harvest. Quality of this year's crop is reported very good. Berries are generally medium in size. By October 1, harvest of the Early Blacks was practically completed and growers had started to harvest the Howes. In New Jersey, a cool September was favorable for ripening, coloring and harvest. Quality of the crop is reported exceptionally good. In Wisconsin, below-normal temperatures and precipitation were unfavorable for development of the crop. Howes, McFarlins and Natives are all small in size, whereas the Searles variety has relatively good size and more favorable production prospects than the other varieties.

PECANS: The U. S. pecan crop is now estimated at 109,731,000 pounds--14 percent less than last year and 9 percent less than average. Improved varieties total

48.5 million pounds--2 percent more than last year. Production of seedlings at 61.3 million pounds is 24 percent below 1949. In comparison with average, improved varieties are down 5 percent and seedlings 12 percent.

Improved prospects in Georgia, Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana more than offset declines in Alabama, Arkansas and Oklahoma, and the October 1 estimate is up 3 million pounds over September 1. In Georgia, high winds and heavy rains the first few days of September caused some damage, but favorable weather since then has more than offset these losses. Insect and disease damage is reported less than in recent years. In Alabama, prospects are poor in all areas, particularly for Stuarts, the main variety. Some local areas in southeastern Alabama have a fair to good crop. The important Mobile-Baldwin area has the lightest set of nuts in many years. Alabama production is indicated to be less than three-fifths the 1949 crop, whereas Georgia, with 32.4 million pounds, is about 1 3/4 times the short 1949 crop and 15 percent above average. The Oklahoma crop is very short in all areas of the State, with the State total reported about a third of average. An unusually high proportion (30 percent) of the U. S. crop is credited to Georgia this year. Last year, Georgia had only 14 percent of the 10-State total.

POTATOES: The 426,782,000-bushel potato crop indicated by diggings to October 1 and yield prospects for the acreage remaining to be dug has been exceeded only in 1948, 1946, 1943 and 1928. The crop now indicated exceeds the 1949 production and the 1939-48 average by 6 percent. The October 1 estimate is about 6.5 million bushels larger than estimated a month ago, with the surplus late States in the central part of the country and the West contributing 2.9 and 2.6 million bushels, respectively, to this increase. In the late States of the East, yield prospects changed very little in September. A further increase of 0.6 million bushels is indicated for New Jersey. The 234-bushel yield per acre indicated for the U. S. is 13 bushels higher than the previous record-high yield harvested in 1948.

For the 18 surplus late States, the 306,025,000-bushel crop now indicated is 16 million bushels larger than the 1949 production. Almost three-fourths of this increase is in the West. Idaho production is placed at 44,100,000 bushels compared with the 1949 crop of 34,560,000 bushels.

Except in New Hampshire, the record-high yield per acre indicated a month ago seems assured for each of the late States in the East. In northern Aroostook County, Maine, top growth was damaged by frost on September 12 and growth was terminated in nearly all parts of New England by heavy frosts during the period September 22 through 25. During that period, there was some damage to tubers near the surface of the ground in Aroostook County. A heavy crop of medium-sized, good-quality tubers has been produced in most Aroostook fields and growers have made good progress in harvesting potatoes. On Long Island, New York, growers are about through digging Cobblers and have made a good start in harvesting Green Mountains. Blight showed up in many upstate New York fields and vines were killed artificially to prevent rot from spreading to tubers and also to hold down size. Growers in that area have also made good progress in digging potatoes. Digging of the late crop in Pennsylvania is just becoming active. Even though blight was widespread, damage is light and quality of tubers is good.

In the central part of the country, excellent yields are being dug in each late State. Harvest is past the peak in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan and is just

CROP REPORT

as of

October 1, 1950

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

October 10, 1950

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

beginning in the northern part of the Lower Peninsula. In the northern part of Wisconsin, where most of the potatoes are produced, a cool, rather dry September favored digging and growers have made good progress with this operation. Satisfactory yields of good-quality tubers are being dug. Frost-free weather during most of September enabled the late-planted acreage in Minnesota to continue adding tonnage and excellent yields seem assured for this State. In the southern part of Minnesota, probably half of the crop had been harvested but digging was just getting started in the Red River Valley as September ended. Continued wet soil in the Valley would hinder digging operations. In North Dakota, the crop is 1.6 million bushels more than previously estimated. Only a small part of the North Dakota acreage had been dug by October 1. Much of the acreage in South Dakota that was thought to be lost from hail earlier in the season is expected to produce fair yields. In this State, satisfactory progress has been made in digging the crop.

In the West, yield prospects held their own or improved in each State except Washington where there was some deterioration in the late crop in the northwestern counties. Digging of the late acreage in Nebraska has started but quality of tubers has been lowered by ring rot and scab. Vines have been killed in Montana and about one-fifth of the acreage had been dug as September ended. Early September weather was favorable for Idaho potato development, and frosts about September 26 killed vines in practically all sections. In that State, the proportion of acreage remaining to be dug after October 1 is larger than in any recent year. Added moisture during September caused some improvement in Wyoming's prospective yield. Vines have now been killed and growers are actively digging the crop with a labor force augmented by Indian and Mexican labor. With a favorable water supply and delayed frosts the Colorado crop added considerable tonnage during the past month. In the important San Luis Valley, some hail-damaged fields have made greater recovery than was thought possible immediately after the hail. Even so, the supply of Red McClures from the San Luis Valley is expected to be smaller than last year. In Utah movement of the early crop was retarded by a slow market and harvest of the late acreage was expected to get under way the first week of October. Warm fall weather prevailed in Oregon until the last week of September and late potatoes continued to add tonnage. However, growth has now been checked and harvest was expected to become active the first week of October. Yields in the summer and early fall producing sections of California have been good and in the Tulare area a record-high yield appears certain. In the latter area, the delay in getting digging under way will make it difficult to get the crop under cover without freeze damage.

For the 8 intermediate States, production is placed at 32,655,000 bushels. This quantity is about average but a fifth larger than the 1949 production. Compared with last year, most of the increased production is in New Jersey where tubers have continued to add tonnage as harvest has been delayed. Over one-half the crop in this State has been marketed under the price support program.

The 63,460,000 bushels indicated for the 12 early potato States is 14 percent larger than the 1949 crop and 9 percent above average.

SWEETPOTATOES: A crop of 59,658,000 bushels is indicated by diggings to October 1 and growers' pre-harvest appraisal of sweetpotato yields. The crop now indicated is slightly smaller than estimated a month ago but 10 percent above the 54,232,000 bushels harvested in 1949. Average production for the 1939-48 period was 61,786,000 bushels. During September, reduced prospects in the South

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Atlantic States were almost offset by improved prospects in the South Central States.

Cool, cloudy weather retarded sizing of the New Jersey crop. Many growers in the important commercial areas of South Jersey who originally planned to start digging about October 1 now expect to delay this operation until mid-October.

The smaller crop now indicated for the South Atlantic States reflects lower prospective yields for Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia. In the lower half of the Eastern Shore of Virginia, the past month was too dry for sweetpotatoes to size properly. Also, the commercial crop in this State is being dug a little earlier than usual with size somewhat smaller than anticipated earlier in the season. Yields in North Carolina are not up to pre-harvest expectations. In the southern counties of this State, nearly half of the acreage has been dug. Extremely dry weather during the early summer reduced yields of the South Georgia crop. Florida is the only State of the South Atlantic group in which yield prospects improved during September. Late August and early September rains were beneficial to the crop in this State.

In the South Central States, improved yield prospects in Kentucky, Louisiana and Texas more than offset the lower yields now indicated for Mississippi and Arkansas. Most of the Kentucky crop remains to be dug but it appears the crop was not reduced by the wet summer as much as expected earlier. Much of the Tennessee acreage remains to be dug and there has been some rotting prior to digging. Very little of the Alabama farm crop has been dug. In the northern part of that State, conditions have favored development of sweetpotatoes, but in the southern counties the crop was reduced by dry August weather. Wet fields have delayed digging the Arkansas crop. Harvest of Louisiana's third largest crop of record is active and yields are a little better than expected. Louisiana rail movement to date has been about the same as a year ago but truck movement has been considerably heavier than to this date last year. Harvest has been slow in Texas as some growers have delayed digging on account of a poor demand for sweetpotatoes. September rainfall was heavy in the north and northeastern counties of that State.

SUGAR BEETS: A record sugar beet crop this year seems assured. Prospects as of October 1 indicate a total production of 13,282,000 tons, compared with last month's forecast of 13,151,000 tons and last year's crop of 10,197,000 tons. The 10-year average production is 9,938,000 tons and the previous record crop produced in 1947 totaled 12,503,000 tons. This year's yield per acre is expected to average 14.4 tons compared with 14.8 tons last year and the 10-year average of 12.8 tons.

With the exception of too much rain in Michigan, September growing conditions were generally favorable and beets made excellent progress. Harvest of spring-planted beets in California was about 40 percent completed by October 1 but harvest elsewhere was just getting underway. There has been no material damage from frost but there has been some damage from hail in Nebraska. Sugar content in California is not holding up to earlier expectations and the sugar test is running low in Michigan due to excessive moisture content of the beets.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: October 1 prospects indicate a production of 7,300,000 tons of sugarcane for sugar and seed. This is 297,000 tons less than was indicated on September 1 and compares with last year's crop of 6,796,000. The lowered prospects occurred in Louisiana where insufficient rainfall during September and the latter part of August retarded growth in most areas.

Rains would have to come the first part of October to be of material help in Louisiana as the growing season is far along. In Florida conditions continue favorable for sugarcane.

HAY: A near record yield of 1.43 tons of hay per acre this year is indicated by Crop Reporters' reports on the kinds of hay harvested in their localities. High yields per acre do not necessarily indicate correspondingly large total crops because farmers can stop cutting hay when they have made enough to fill their expected needs. The 1950 total hay crop is now indicated to be nearly 103 million tons. This has been exceeded only in 1945 when 108½ million tons were made. The 1942 crop was nearly as large as is indicated for this year. The highest yield in forty years for which comparable data are available, was 1.44 tons per acre in 1942. The only other year in these forty with a yield of as much as 1.40 tons per acre was 1945 when the yield per acre was 1.41 tons. For the past four years the yield was 1.36 tons per acre each year.

The total hay crop is less than the 10-year average in most of the eastern Cotton Belt and in Texas, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington, as well as in Minnesota, Indiana and a few northeastern States. In important hay States such as Illinois, Iowa, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, and California this year's hay crop is from one-half to more than a million tons more than average.

The yield of 2.28 tons of alfalfa hay per acre this year is only slightly less than the record of 2.29 tons per acre made in 1942. In most of the more northern States, except Idaho and Wyoming, the 1950 yield per acre of alfalfa hay—or rather of alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures that farmers call "alfalfa hay"—is as high or higher than in 1949. On the other hand, indicated yields of alfalfa hay per acre are a little lower than a year ago in Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Illinois and a few other States. The indicated total production of 41.7 million tons of alfalfa hay this year is the largest crop ever harvested, being 3 million tons more than the next to the largest crop of 38.5 million tons harvested in 1949. Two million tons of this increase over last year's production is the four States of California, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

The indicated crop of lespedeza hay this year is nearly 8 million tons, which would be half a million tons less than in 1949 but 1½ million more than the 10-year average. Yields per acre are not exceptional, being generally above average, but lower than last year in most of the important States. This is one of the late maturing kinds of hay and harvesting is not quite completed. About half of the crop is produced in Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee where it is one of the most important of the legume hays.

PASTURES: Fall pastures were furnishing abundant feed for livestock in nearly all parts of the country this year, with the condition for October 1 being the third highest for the data in 36 years of record. Ample supplies of moisture and moderate September temperatures encouraged good growth of grass. For the country as a whole, the condition of farm pastures averaged 87 percent of normal, 6 points higher than on October 1 a year ago and 13 points above the 1939-48 average for the date. Pastures this year were not quite so good as the 83 percent on October 1, 1942 and were appreciably below the October 1 record of 96 percent established in 1915.

As shown by the pasture map on page 4, grazing conditions were particularly good in the central part of the country from the Atlantic Seaboard westward

through the Great Plains and southward through the Mississippi valley. Abundant soil moisture supplies in the central and lower Great Plains, together with good early stands of wheat, give promise of excellent pasturage from the fall sown grains in coming months. On October 1, however, there were several spots where pasture or range feed was short. The more important of these areas included Minnesota and portions of adjacent States, the lower Rocky Mountain and Intermountain area, and sections of the northern Pacific Coast States.

In the North Atlantic States, pastures were improved by September rains and on October 1 were furnishing livestock much more green feed than a year ago. For the region, pasture condition averaged the best for the date since 1945. In this area, however, the pasture season is drawing rapidly to a close. In the North Central States, pasture feed was mostly good to excellent, except in Minnesota and portions of surrounding States. The October 1 condition of pastures in Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Nebraska, and Kansas exceeded the 10-year average for the date by 19 points or more. In Minnesota, on the other hand, pastures during September continued to suffer from dry weather and on October 1 were in the poorest condition for the date since 1936. Portions of northwestern Wisconsin, southeastern North Dakota, eastern South Dakota and South Central Iowa also showed effects of dry weather. In the Dakotas, however, State average conditions of pasture this year were much better than for October 1 a year ago, especially in North Dakota.

Throughout the South, pastures on October 1 were exceptionally good except for a Southeastern area comprising South Carolina, Georgia, and northwestern Florida and a section of the South Texas Gulf Coast. In the South Atlantic States, pasture condition did not average quite so high as on October 1 a year ago, but was 11 points higher than the 1939-48 average. In the South Central States, pasture feed was the best since 1920. For Tennessee and Arkansas, pasture condition on October 1 this year was the highest reported for the date in records covering 36 years, for Mississippi, the best since 1923 and for Alabama the highest since 1926. In Oklahoma and the northern two-thirds of Texas, pastures and ranges were furnishing livestock exceptionally good grazing. Pasture condition in Oklahoma was the best for October 1 since 1915 and in Texas it equaled the recent year record for the date established in 1941. Abundant soil moisture for all sown grains in these two States and in Kansas, Nebraska, and eastern Colorado together with good early stands give promise of excellent fall grazing on wheat pastures in coming months. Some sheep are already on volunteer wheat pastures in Kansas.

In the northern Rocky Mountain area, pastures and ranges were furnishing better feed than a year ago, but in the southern Rocky Mountain and Intermountain area they were not so good as in 1949 because of dry weather. In Montana, the excellent pasture and range feed this year contrasted sharply with poor condition a year ago. In other northern States condition was comparatively good. In Colorado, pastures and ranges improved in the east, but were much poorer than last year in the central, southern, and southwestern sections. In Washington and Oregon, pastures were a little better than last year but below average for October 1. In California, pastures were much better than at this time last year, with native feed declining somewhat, but irrigated pastures continuing good.

MILK PRODUCTION: September milk production on United States farms totaled 9,375 million pounds, slightly less than for the same month last year and about 2 percent less than the record high for the month of 9,615 million pounds

produced in 1945. The seasonal decline from August was slightly sharper than in 1949 but about equal to the 1939-48 average. Pasture feed condition was excellent over a wide area of the country and favorable temperatures prevailed generally. The percentage of cows milked on October 1 dropped to the lowest level since 1946 and the quantities of grain and other concentrates fed were well below the very high level of a year ago. On a per capita basis, milk production averaged 2.05 pounds per day in September, the lowest since 1930 and 8 percent below the per capita average for the month in the 1939-48 period.

Milk production per cow dropped somewhat less than seasonally during September under the influence of unusually favorable production conditions. In herds kept by crop reporters, daily production per cow on October 1 averaged 15.53 pounds, still record high for the date, but by a smaller margin than in most other recent months. The previous high record for the date was 15.29 pounds reported on October 1 last year. Regionally, milk production per cow this October 1 was higher than last October in all major geographic divisions except the South Atlantic States. The greatest increase was in the South Central region where reported production per cow on October 1 was 3 percent higher than on the same date a year earlier. In all regions, production per cow was substantially above the 10-year average for October 1, with the greatest margin in the West North Central area. The percentage of milk cows in crop reporters' herds reported milked on October 1 averaged 69.9 percent, the lowest October 1 average in the past four years. In the North Atlantic region, the percentage of cows milked on October 1 was the smallest for the date since 1929.

September milk production was the highest on record in 5 of the 27 States for which monthly milk production estimates are made. These States were Ohio, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, and Alabama. In six other States, New Jersey,

ESTIMATED MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, SELECTED STATES 1/

State	:Sept.av.: :1939-48:	Sept. : 1949	: Aug. : : 1950	: Sept. : : 1950	State	:Sept.av.: : 1939-48:	Sept. : 1949	: Aug. : : 1950	: Sept. : : 1950
	Million pounds					Million pounds			
N.J.	84	93	94	90	Ky.	198	223	250	220
Pa.	416	483	507	475	Tenn.	199	211	243	217
Ohio	425	475	533	425	Ala.	112	131	140	123
Ind.	300	315	328	300	Miss.	114	115	131	108
Ill.	429	418	478	426	Okla.	197	172	208	174
Mich.	435	456	517	456	Tex.	348	312	355	332
Wis.	1,046	1,145	1,346	1,150	Mont.	56	48	54	46
Minn.	557	513	589	466	Idaho	104	93	111	96
Iowa	497	453	544	462	Utah	48	50	58	50
Mo.	339	402	447	338	Wash.	166	163	185	163
N.Dak.	154	132	175	141	Oreg.	110	107	121	105
S.Dak.	120	105	133	110	Calif.	423	422	524	480
Kans.	224	198	252	218	Other				
Va.	162	200	209	195	States	1,749	1,752	1,855	1,703
M.C.	123	137	153	142	U.S.	9,170	9,427	10,601	9,375
S.C.	50	53	61	54					

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

Pennsylvania, Missouri, Virginia, Kentucky, and California, September production was lower than in the same month last year but higher than in September of any other year for which monthly production records are available. In Wisconsin, total production for September was second only to the record high established in 1945 when there were more milk cows on Wisconsin farms. In Minnesota, production per cow (in herd) for September dropped below last year as the result of short pastures. This drop, together with a smaller number of milk cows than last year, resulted in the lowest September production for this State in 19 years of record. Montana also established a new 19-year record low total milk production for September. In Illinois, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and Idaho, production for September 1950 was below average, but above production in the same month last year. Milk production in September totaled 1,150 million pounds in Wisconsin; 485 million pounds in Ohio; 480 million pounds in California; and 475 million pounds in Pennsylvania.

GRAIN AND CONCENTRATES FED TO MILK COWS: On October 1, crop reporters were feeding an average of 4.06 pounds of grain and other concentrates per head per day to their milk cows. Although this rate of feeding is the second highest reported for the date in eight years of record it is considerably below the 4.25 pounds reported on October 1 last year. The 1943-48 average rate for October 1 is 3.56 pounds. The present liberal feeding of milk cows is being encouraged by the prospects for another large supply of grain and concentrates per animal unit for the coming winter feeding season. With prices of dairy products increasing and dairy ration costs declining slightly, dairy products-feed price ratios are improving seasonally though they are much less favorable than a year earlier. Unusually good pasture feed conditions on October 1, 1950 in most important dairy areas tended to hold down quantities of grain and other concentrates fed in comparison with October 1, 1949.

In four of the six major geographic divisions, reported quantities of grain fed per milk cow on October 1 were lower this year than last. Compared with October 1 last year, there was no change in the amount reported fed to milk cows in the South Atlantic States. In the Western region, the October 1 reported rate of feeding was record high for the date, slightly exceeding the previous high set in 1949.

On October 1, 1950, 72 percent of the crop reporters were feeding some grain or other concentrates to their milk cows. This percentage is lower than the 74 percent reporting grain fed on October 1 last year but compares favorably with the range of 66 to 73 percent reporting grain or other concentrates fed in other years for which data are available. Regionally, the percentage feeding grain varied from a low of 60 percent in the South Central group of States to a high of 84 percent in the North Atlantic region. Among individual States, the variation was greater, with South Dakota reporting only 49 percent compared with a high of 95 percent reporting grain fed in Pennsylvania.

The cost of concentrate rations is up moderately from last year. In milk selling areas, the value per 100 pounds of concentrate rations fed to milk cows in September averaged \$3.21, 18 cents or 6 percent higher than a year earlier. For cream selling areas, the September concentrate ration value averaged \$2.84 per hundred pounds, 22 cents or 8 percent higher than a year earlier. September milk-feed and butterfat-feed ratios were the highest in several months, but were both lower than the ratios existing a year earlier and also considerably lower than the 20-year (1929-48) average ratios for the month.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 3,894,000,000 eggs in September, a record high number for the month--8 percent more than in September last year and 25 percent above the 1939-48 average. September egg production was at record levels for the month in all parts of the country except the

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South Central States. Increases in production from September last year were 14 percent in the North Atlantic, 11 percent in the West North Central, 9 percent in the East North Central, 5 percent in the South Atlantic, 3 percent in the West and 1 percent in the South Central States. Egg production during the first 9 months of this year was 47,241,000,000 eggs -- 7 percent more than in 1949 and 14 percent above the average.

The rate of egg production in September was 11.9 eggs, a record high for the month, compared with 11.6 last year and the average of 10.3 eggs. The rate of lay reached new highs for the month in all regions of the country except the South Central States, where it was 1 percent below the rate in September last year. Rate per layer on hand during the first 9 months of this year was 136 eggs, compared with 134 last year and the average of 124 eggs.

The Nation's farm laying flock average 326,712,000 layers in September -- 5 percent more than in September last year and 8 percent above the average. Numbers of layers were up from last year in all parts of the country and reached a record high level in the North Atlantic States. Increases from last year were 9 percent in the North Atlantic and West North Central, 4 percent in the East North Central, 3 percent in the South Atlantic, 2 percent in the South Central and 1 percent in the West. The seasonal increase in the number of layers from September 1 to October 1 was about 12 percent compared with 15 percent last year and the average of 11 percent.

Potential layers (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) on farms October 1 totaled 510,478,000 -- down 2 percent from a year ago and 3 percent from the 1939-48 average. Smaller holdings than a year ago in the East North Central, South Central and West more than offset increases in the North Atlantic and West North Central States. Holdings in the South Atlantic States were about the same as a year ago. Hens and pullets that were on farms January 1, 1950, have been reduced by 55 percent by October 1, compared with a reduction of 54 percent in 1949 and the average of 56 percent. The rate of culling this year has been heavier than last year, but less than the average.

Prices received for eggs in mid-September averaged 40.4 cents per dozen compared with 38.0 cents in mid-August and with 52.4 cents in September a year ago. Egg markets were firm most of September but turned weak and irregular at the close of the month. Prices advanced until near the close, when weakness developed and prices turned sharply downward. Light receipts of top quality fresh eggs were short of demand until late in the month when buyer resistance to current prices resulted in a general shift to lower priced goods, and stocks of quality fresh eggs accumulated. Under the support program, the Government purchased about 2 million pounds of dried eggs during September at 96 cents per pound bringing the 1950 total through September to 81,830,043 pounds after adjustments for cancellations. The total Government purchases of dried eggs in 1949 were 68,800,018 pounds.

Farmers received an average of 24.5 cents per pound live weight for chickens in mid-September compared with 25.4 cents in mid-August. Chicken markets were irregular during September. Supplies exceeded current trade requirements resulting in increased storage reserves. Price changes were moderate. Hens generally showed net declines of 1 to 2 cents per pound. Roasters and fryers were 2 to 3 cents lower on Central and Eastern markets but slightly higher on the Pacific Coast.

Turkey prices on September 15 averaged 33.5 cents a pounds live weight compared with 34.3 cents a year earlier. Markets were irregular during September and closed weak. Prices were unchanged to moderately lower. Frozen stock (1949) was freely offered. Receipts of fresh young stock were ample to excessive. United States storage stocks of dressed turkeys on September 1 were 39 million pounds, compared with 21 million pounds on this date last year and the 1945-49 average of 30 million pounds.

The average cost of the United States farm poultry ration in mid-September was \$3.68 per 100 pounds compared with \$3.73 in mid-August and \$3.46 in September a year ago. The September egg-feed, chicken-feed and turkey-feed price relationships were all less favorable than a year ago. The very sharp drop in egg prices and increased feed prices from a year ago has resulted in a very unfavorable egg-feed price relationship. A dozen eggs last year was equal in value to 15.2 pounds of feed, this year it is equal to 11.0 pounds of feed.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, POTENTIAL LAYERS AND
EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS, OCTOBER 1

Year	: North	: E.North	: W.North	: South	: South	: Western	: United
	: Atlantic	: Central	: Central	: Atlantic	: Central	: Western	: States

Hens and Pullets of Laying Age on Farms, October 1

			Thousands				
1939-48 (Av.)	44,452	62,617	85,793	30,396	65,642	29,892	318,793
1949	53,716	64,053	85,809	32,182	60,902	34,689	331,351
1950	57,446	66,756	93,822	32,779	60,972	33,884	345,659

Potential Layers on Farms, October 1 1/

			Thousands				
1939-48 (Av.)	71,820	106,638	157,639	47,263	99,905	45,204	528,519
1949	79,741	103,196	148,810	47,256	92,090	49,446	520,539
1950	81,792	99,900	152,339	47,277	84,904	44,266	510,478

Eggs Laid Per 100 Layers on October 1

			Number				
1939-48 (Av.)	38.0	32.1	30.4	26.9	25.3	35.3	30.9
1949	43.8	36.0	35.5	31.1	29.3	41.6	36.0
1950	44.5	37.1	36.9	31.1	29.2	44.0	37.0

1/ Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

YOUNG CHICKENS ON FARMS: The preliminary estimate of all young chickens in farm flocks on October 1 is 391,103,000 — 4 percent less than a year ago and 11 percent below the average. Young chickens decreased from a year ago in all regions of the country except the North Atlantic and West North Central States where they increased 8 and 1 percent respectively. The October 1 holdings of young chickens consisted of 38 percent pullet layers, 42 percent pullets not of laying age, and 20 percent other young chickens. This compares with holdings a year

ago of 35 percent pullet layers, 46 percent pullets not of laying age, 19 percent other young chickens and 28, 48 and 24 percent respectively, for the 1939-48 average.

All pullets on farms October 1 are estimated at 312,088,000 -- 6 percent less than a year ago and 7 percent below the average. Of these pullets 47 percent were of laying age and 53 percent were not of laying age. This compares with 43 percent of laying age and 57 percent not of laying age a year ago and the average of 37 and 63 percent, respectively. Numbers of laying pullets were 3 percent larger than a year ago, while numbers of pullets not of laying age were 13 percent smaller. These relationships indicate an earlier movement of pullets into laying flocks this year than last and the continuation of a trend toward earlier pullets.

Other young chickens on farms October 1 totaled 79,015,000 -- 4 percent more than a year ago, but 26 percent below the average. Increased holdings in the North Atlantic, West North Central and Western States more than offset decreases in all other regions.

Hens one year old or older October 1 are estimated at 198,390,000 -- 5 percent more than a year ago and 2 percent above average. Hen numbers increased from a year ago in all regions except the West, where there was a decrease of 5 percent. Increases from a year ago ranged from 3 percent in the South Atlantic to 10 percent in the West North Central States.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT **CROP REPORTING BOARD**

as of **October 1, 1950**

Washington, D. C.,
October 10, 1950
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CORN, ALL

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1939-48	1949	Indicated 1950	Average 1939-48	1949	Indicated 1950
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Me.	38.9	42.0	41.0	509	462	615
N.H.	41.6	44.0	42.0	538	528	504
Vt.	39.4	45.0	45.0	2,436	2,565	2,880
Mass.	42.4	41.0	41.0	1,693	1,517	1,558
R.I.	38.9	38.0	42.0	315	266	336
Conn.	42.1	40.0	41.0	2,039	1,800	1,886
N.Y.	36.1	42.0	42.0	24,241	29,610	31,374
N.J.	40.7	45.0	52.0	7,676	8,145	9,412
Pa.	41.2	46.5	44.5	55,274	64,077	60,075
Ohio	48.3	56.0	52.0	166,283	202,552	174,928
Ind.	48.2	52.0	53.0	207,605	247,052	226,416
Ill.	50.0	56.0	54.0	417,760	518,112	437,886
Mich.	34.2	48.0	57.0	56,482	85,920	62,900
Wis.	42.0	50.0	40.0	103,589	129,800	101,760
Minn.	42.2	44.0	37.0	214,392	248,512	190,180
Iowa	51.6	49.0	46.0	527,548	553,847	447,166
Mo.	32.2	41.0	45.0	137,551	173,963	189,045
N.Dak.	22.1	19.5	20.5	25,303	23,361	25,543
S.Dak.	25.2	21.0	28.0	88,607	82,824	103,796
Nebr.	25.6	32.5	36.0	194,409	239,330	258,608
Kans.	22.3	29.0	34.0	64,779	73,196	86,666
Del.	28.6	30.0	32.0	3,992	4,380	4,576
Md.	35.0	38.0	38.0	16,522	18,354	17,822
Va.	30.8	47.0	47.5	38,031	53,580	53,058
W.Va.	34.5	44.0	38.0	11,945	11,748	9,842
N.C.	24.2	35.0	36.5	55,385	75,565	79,606
S.C.	16.6	22.5	22.0	25,394	31,590	33,352
Ga.	12.6	18.0	16.0	44,857	59,400	56,496
Fla.	10.6	13.0	13.0	7,527	8,983	9,256
Ky.	30.6	37.5	35.0	74,129	88,762	77,875
Tenn.	26.5	32.5	34.5	64,072	68,900	73,140
Ala.	14.7	21.0	22.5	44,408	57,456	66,488
Miss.	16.9	23.0	26.0	43,725	47,725	59,332
Ark.	18.7	24.0	26.0	31,598	28,368	36,868
La.	15.8	23.0	24.0	19,208	18,446	20,784
Okla.	17.9	22.0	25.0	28,171	29,392	32,075
Tex.	16.1	22.5	21.0	64,272	58,208	65,730
Mont.	16.8	8.5	16.0	3,119	1,572	3,584
Idaho	44.2	47.0	47.0	1,644	1,598	1,645
Wyo.	14.7	17.5	17.0	1,402	1,085	1,275
Colo.	18.0	25.5	23.0	14,122	17,314	14,053
N.Mex.	14.0	16.0	14.0	2,403	2,160	1,414
Ariz.	10.6	12.0	11.0	352	420	407
Utah	30.1	36.0	32.0	725	900	768
Nev.	30.8	30.0	30.0	89	90	90
Wash.	44.9	52.0	55.0	1,006	884	825
Oreg.	34.7	36.5	37.5	1,502	1,095	1,012
Calif.	32.2	33.0	34.0	2,307	2,376	3,060
U.S.	32.9	38.9	37.5	2,900,932	3,377,790	3,117,967

ALL WHEAT						
State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Preliminary	Average		Preliminary
	1939-48	1949	1950	1939-48	1949	1950
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
N.Y.	24.8	27.9	27.9	7,856	11,760	11,652
N.J.	22.6	24.0	21.0	1,355	1,992	1,638
Pa.	20.4	23.0	22.0	18,158	21,114	19,184
Ohio	22.8	25.5	22.0	44,400	60,002	46,068
Ind.	19.8	22.5	21.0	28,258	39,532	30,114
Ill.	19.2	24.5	20.0	28,174	49,379	28,268
Mich.	23.6	27.0	25.0	21,654	35,019	28,525
Wis.	20.6	22.5	24.1	1,783	2,520	2,096
Minn.	17.5	15.7	13.7	22,109	20,058	15,267
Iowa	19.8	18.9	21.9	4,358	7,856	5,656
Mo.	16.1	18.0	18.0	22,358	35,028	26,622
N.Dak.	15.1	10.6	14.0	134,228	111,439	116,282
S.Dak.	12.7	8.4	10.3	39,747	34,276	31,943
Nebr.	18.4	14.5	21.2	61,736	54,408	84,098
Kans.	16.0	11.5	15.0	188,577	164,208	178,110
Del.	19.1	18.5	18.0	1,228	1,202	1,098
Md.	19.4	19.0	19.0	6,817	6,878	6,232
Va.	16.3	18.5	18.5	7,998	8,732	7,862
W.Va.	17.1	19.5	19.0	1,588	1,502	1,330
N.C.	15.1	13.0	14.5	6,809	5,785	6,134
S.C.	13.8	10.0	13.0	3,185	1,930	2,184
Ga.	12.3	12.0	12.5	2,419	2,280	2,025
Ky.	15.0	17.5	15.0	5,260	5,268	3,840
Tenn.	13.7	14.5	13.0	4,729	4,350	3,627
Ala.	13.9	15.0	15.5	188	180	186
Miss.	24.7	22.0	22.0	254	264	176
Ark.	12.7	15.0	15.0	386	390	285
Okla.	13.8	13.0	8.5	71,156	88,725	41,191
Tex.	12.4	14.5	8.0	56,350	102,848	21,560
Mont.	17.2	12.5	18.9	67,048	64,080	90,897
Idaho	27.4	24.8	27.7	29,648	38,106	39,593
Wyo.	18.0	20.6	19.1	4,497	7,799	6,256
Colo.	18.9	17.2	18.9	32,247	49,551	36,142
N.Mex.	11.5	12.3	7.2	3,955	4,940	726
Ariz.	21.4	25.0	25.0	583	700	700
Utah	23.1	22.1	18.3	6,450	9,440	7,146
Nev.	27.8	30.8	26.3	492	738	684
Wash.	26.3	21.2	26.7	60,302	57,511	67,437
Oreg.	26.2	22.1	25.8	21,906	23,203	24,215
Calif.	17.7	18.5	21.0	11,037	11,470	13,020
U.S.	17.0	14.9	16.7	1,031,312	1,146,463	1,010,069

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1949	Preliminary:	Average	1949	Preliminary
		1939-48	1950		1939-48	1950
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
N.Y.	19.4	21.0	22.0	89	84	88
Ill.	21.6	23.0	24.0	225	207	168
Wis.	21.2	22.5	24.5	1,095	1,912	1,544
Minn.	17.3	15.5	16.0	18,809	17,128	12,912
Iowa	17.2	16.0	20.0	233	256	200
N.Dak.	15.1	10.5	14.5	102,415	77,427	87,682
S.Dak.	12.5	8.0	10.0	32,673	28,096	25,630
Nebr.	12.7	13.0	10.0	1,018	1,092	520
Mont.	15.5	10.5	13.5	40,301	39,816	66,637
Idaho	30.6	29.0	33.0	11,958	15,718	17,886
Wyo.	16.4	17.5	17.0	1,317	1,435	1,156
Colo.	17.4	19.5	15.0	2,535	4,076	2,040
N.Mex.	14.3	17.5	15.5	290	368	326
Utah	32.1	34.5	36.0	2,080	2,518	2,196
Nev.	27.7	31.0	27.0	345	558	540
Wash.	22.0	16.5	23.0	15,627	9,339	10,925
Oreg.	23.3	21.0	25.0	4,366	5,901	5,625
U.S.	15.9	11.6	16.1	235,738	205,931	256,075

DURUM WHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1949	Preliminary:	Average	1949	Preliminary
		1939-48	1950		1939-48	1950
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
Minn.	17.0	15.5	12.0	926	1,472	1,200
N.Dak.	15.0	11.0	12.5	31,813	34,012	28,600
S.Dak.	13.3	10.0	11.5	4,014	3,380	3,657
3 States	14.8	11.0	12.4	36,753	38,864	33,457

WHEAT: Production by Classes, for the United States

Year	Winter		Spring		White	Total
	Hard red	Soft red	Hard red	Durum 1/	(Winter & Spring)	
	Thousand bushels					
Av. 1939-48	483,080	198,744	202,612	37,390	109,485	1,031,312
1949	546,338	259,709	173,091	39,487	127,838	1,146,463
1950 2/	462,255	166,445	202,537	34,169	144,663	1,010,069

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.

2/ Preliminary.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORT
as of
October 1, 1950

Washington, D. C.,
October 10, 1950
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CROP REPORTING BOARD

OATS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1939-48	1949	Preliminary 1950	Average 1939-48	1949	Preliminary 1950
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Me.	38.6	42.0	45.0	3,274	3,990	4,230
N.H.	36.5	37.0	36.0	243	185	180
Vt.	32.7	31.0	37.0	1,500	1,178	1,628
Mass.	31.7	31.0	36.0	201	248	252
R.I.	31.6	30.0	34.0	32	30	34
Conn.	33.9	37.0	37.0	176	222	185
N.Y.	32.0	29.0	42.0	23,966	22,591	33,684
N.J.	30.0	34.0	37.0	1,325	1,496	1,480
Pa.	31.0	30.0	37.5	25,294	24,630	28,950
Ohio	37.6	36.0	36.0	42,204	48,024	40,824
Ind.	35.0	38.5	37.0	45,047	55,825	52,022
Ill.	39.7	43.0	43.0	136,758	168,990	174,064
Mich.	37.4	36.0	40.0	51,134	56,700	58,600
Wis.	41.3	41.0	47.5	108,370	119,884	136,800
Minn.	37.6	36.0	37.5	171,594	178,272	190,988
Iowa	35.8	38.0	41.0	189,957	238,222	267,320
Mo.	24.6	24.0	31.0	45,072	43,248	60,326
N.Dak.	29.1	21.5	28.5	64,168	36,550	56,202
S.Dak.	31.2	23.0	27.0	83,696	67,988	91,665
Nebr.	26.6	22.0	25.0	55,740	49,720	67,800
Kans.	23.7	21.5	20.0	35,197	18,942	23,260
Del.	30.0	30.0	33.0	136	180	198
Md.	30.5	33.0	33.0	1,174	1,584	1,650
Va.	26.3	30.0	32.5	3,437	4,650	5,200
W.Va.	25.1	25.5	28.0	1,752	1,606	1,540
N.C.	27.0	30.0	30.0	8,417	11,100	11,640
S.C.	24.3	26.0	26.0	15,572	16,484	17,966
Ga.	22.7	25.0	27.0	13,502	14,775	17,550
Fla.	16.5	16.0	18.0	427	288	288
Ky.	22.5	26.0	25.0	2,078	3,328	3,075
Tenn.	24.6	25.0	25.0	4,504	6,350	5,900
Ala.	22.3	23.5	25.0	4,840	4,230	4,175
Miss.	32.4	30.5	33.0	10,510	6,893	7,623
Ark.	27.5	27.0	30.0	7,600	6,642	6,630
La.	29.1	29.0	28.0	3,124	2,929	1,988
Okla.	19.8	20.0	17.5	25,959	17,460	16,345
Tex.	21.8	27.0	20.0	31,195	34,020	31,000
Mont.	32.3	29.0	37.0	12,612	8,091	13,727
Idaho	41.2	41.5	45.0	7,367	7,470	9,135
Wyo.	30.3	29.5	30.0	4,030	3,982	4,860
Colo.	30.8	33.5	26.0	5,798	7,470	5,330
N.Mex.	21.7	23.0	22.0	897	943	902
Ariz.	29.2	30.0	30.0	283	330	300
Utah	42.5	47.0	49.0	1,881	2,115	2,107
Nev.	40.3	40.0	38.0	312	360	304
Wash.	45.5	47.0	48.0	7,487	6,815	7,920
Oreg.	32.4	33.5	32.0	9,655	11,088	9,856
Calif.	29.6	27.0	32.0	4,978	4,306	6,272
U.S.	32.8	32.6	34.7	1,274,474	1,322,224	1,483,975

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT Washington, D. C.
as of October 10, 1950
CROP REPORTING BOARD 3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)
October 1, 1950

BARLEY

Yield per acre				Production		
State	Average		Preliminary	Average		Preliminary
	1939-48	1949	1950	1939-48	1949	1950
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Me.	29.0	31.0	32.0	113	155	160
Vt.	26.0	23.0	26.0	96	23	26
N.Y.	26.4	25.0	32.0	2,949	1,800	2,336
N.J.	29.6	40.0	32.0	268	520	544
Pa.	30.6	40.0	35.5	3,740	5,400	5,644
Ohio	26.5	29.0	28.0	783	464	1,008
Ind.	24.7	27.5	26.5	1,169	550	662
Ill.	27.5	32.0	31.0	2,173	960	1,240
Mich.	30.0	28.5	34.0	4,960	3,562	3,910
Wis.	33.5	34.0	41.0	11,524	6,392	8,774
Minn.	26.6	24.0	29.0	34,108	25,464	35,699
Iowa	25.5	25.0	32.0	4,041	800	1,728
Mo.	20.8	23.0	22.5	2,513	1,840	1,800
N.Dak.	21.5	16.0	23.5	48,836	26,608	46,906
S.Dak.	20.4	13.5	17.0	33,808	14,958	19,397
Nebr.	18.7	19.0	15.0	20,295	5,833	5,520
Kans.	17.1	17.0	11.0	12,468	3,757	3,014
Del.	29.3	28.0	27.0	248	336	324
Md.	29.4	34.0	31.0	2,129	2,822	2,697
Va.	28.0	30.0	30.5	2,147	2,700	2,684
W.Va.	26.5	30.0	29.0	262	420	464
N.C.	24.1	25.0	25.0	822	900	925
S.C.	21.5	22.5	19.0	472	518	475
Ga.	19.6	19.0	21.5	134	95	86
Ky.	23.6	26.0	23.5	1,719	1,638	1,598
Tenn.	20.2	18.5	19.0	1,708	1,276	1,368
Ala.	<u>1</u> /18.9	24.0	20.0	<u>1</u> / 54	48	40
Miss.	24.9	25.0	25.0	64	50	25
Ark.	17.8	18.0	20.5	157	72	62
Okla.	16.2	17.5	11.0	5,532	1,610	1,111
Tex.	16.6	19.0	12.5	4,069	2,774	1,750
Mont.	25.6	23.0	28.0	13,945	12,052	22,148
Idaho	35.6	34.0	36.0	11,071	10,098	12,816
Wyo.	29.5	30.0	29.0	3,605	5,310	5,133
Colo.	23.8	28.5	20.0	15,132	23,256	12,030
N.Mex.	20.5	22.0	20.5	619	726	779
Ariz.	34.9	40.0	40.0	2,602	5,440	6,520
Utah	<u>44</u> .1	47.0	49.0	5,184	6,063	6,566
Nev.	35.6	36.0	37.0	735	972	962
Wash.	35.7	29.0	36.0	6,210	2,871	9,360
Oreg.	32.3	33.0	35.0	8,774	9,933	14,525
Calif.	28.1	29.0	32.0	39,403	47,038	57,088
U.S.	24.2	24.1	26.7	310,668	238,104	299,954

1/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT

as of

October 1, 1950

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

October 10, 1950

3:00 P. M. (E.S.T.)

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS OCTOBER 1									
:Corn for grain(old crop):			Wheat			Oats			
State	Average:	1949	1950	Average:	1949	1950	Average:	1949	1950
	:1939-48:			:1939-48:			:1939-48:		
T h o u s a n d b u s h e l s									
Maine	5	2	4	---	---	---	3,009	3,511	3,596
N.H.	11	3	4	---	---	---	228	178	171
Vt.	10	3	5	---	---	---	1,353	1,001	1,384
Mass.	29	33	25	---	---	---	178	208	237
R.I.	4	2	2	---	---	---	29	27	31
Conn.	43	36	24	---	---	---	165	211	157
N.Y.	714	1,032	1,320	4,613	5,998	6,176	22,399	20,106	30,316
N.J.	708	1,056	743	767	976	966	1,131	1,227	1,214
Pa.	4,124	8,578	6,807	10,183	10,346	9,976	21,877	21,182	25,476
Ohio	12,585	28,714	15,474	19,837	23,401	18,427	34,919	38,419	33,476
Ind.	16,403	44,784	19,369	9,602	10,674	7,528	34,446	41,310	39,537
Ill.	46,863	125,779	45,466	7,672	8,888	6,219	102,866	125,053	130,548
Mich.	5,286	6,984	14,579	13,393	19,260	17,115	46,693	49,896	53,326
Wis.	5,349	7,918	13,986	1,624	2,369	1,949	98,892	106,697	124,488
Minn.	26,582	56,752	59,013	15,737	12,436	10,382	146,113	153,314	160,430
Iowa	113,128	188,293	159,510	2,226	2,357	1,471	154,948	183,431	208,510
Mo.	16,450	37,061	18,563	7,880	9,107	5,857	36,778	33,733	47,658
N.Dak.	823	2,676	2,240	94,977	76,893	93,026	60,899	40,570	55,078
S.Dak.	11,339	39,344	21,296	28,461	24,336	22,360	71,966	64,589	78,832
Nebr.	29,574	91,875	62,680	35,073	27,748	47,936	45,750	39,279	55,596
Kans.	6,965	17,084	7,449	88,642	67,325	65,901	26,283	14,775	17,212
Del.	331	209	213	453	192	220	92	110	103
Md.	1,102	612	840	2,020	1,720	1,683	928	950	1,089
Va.	2,778	5,728	3,481	4,161	3,493	3,538	2,337	3,302	3,432
W.Va.	1,275	2,013	1,362	1,030	1,021	1,024	1,426	1,285	1,217
N.C.	4,760	5,998	5,874	3,591	2,256	2,515	4,536	5,883	6,053
S.C.	2,015	1,778	2,453	1,141	482	612	7,352	8,407	8,624
Ga.	3,199	3,099	3,498	1,038	570	709	5,224	5,319	7,371
Fla.	298	97	244	---	---	---	88	49	58
Ky.	6,650	8,823	6,058	1,216	790	960	1,276	1,997	1,999
Tenn.	4,497	7,234	3,356	1,570	1,044	1,052	2,448	3,175	2,537
Ala.	2,644	4,988	2,151	70	43	84	2,120	1,058	1,503
Miss.	1,524	3,149	933	100	79	44	4,704	3,033	2,516
Ark.	1,739	2,013	1,096	190	156	128	4,080	3,255	2,652
La.	658	662	446	---	---	---	1,448	1,289	596
Okla.	1,351	1,880	1,421	21,459	25,730	7,826	19,057	11,873	11,442
Tex.	2,977	1,277	2,282	14,786	23,655	4,959	19,119	23,814	17,980
Mont.	88	31	5	48,888	40,370	66,355	13,591	9,305	13,315
Idaho	142	128	64	13,642	12,956	14,253	5,413	5,677	7,491
Wyo.	50	11	7	3,260	3,432	2,628	3,783	3,942	4,277
Colo.	938	543	778	17,605	24,280	15,180	4,889	6,200	4,157
N.Mex.	180	82	156	1,478	1,334	182	554	377	604
Ariz.	46	47	44	152	140	140	153	165	150
Utah	3	1	1	3,965	6,042	4,288	1,555	1,713	1,580
Nev.	0	0	0	376	590	616	243	288	274
Wash.	19	11	11	16,188	9,777	16,859	5,399	3,612	4,673
Oreg.	73	20	39	7,410	6,961	6,296	6,947	7,540	6,308
Calif.	4	0	0	2,854	2,982	3,776	1,141	961	1,192
U.S.	336,336	708,443	485,372	509,354	472,209	471,216	1,030,827	1,053,296	1,180,466

CROP REPORT

as of

October 1, 1950

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

October 10, 1950

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON OCTOBER 1 - CONTINUED

State	Barley			Rye			Soybeans for beans (old crop)		
	Average:	1949	1950	Average:	1949	1950	Average:	1949	1950
	1944-48:			1944-48:			1943-48:		
	T h o u s a n d b u s h e l s								
Maine	89	136	136	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vt.	46	20	22	--	--	--	--	--	--
N.Y.	2,466	1,440	1,845	131	150	209	22	8	7
N.J.	198	328	403	110	68	152	9	4	4
Pa.	2,690	3,618	4,289	324	133	203	37	20	19
Ohio	326	278	585	246	108	518	392	372	103
Ind.	382	226	357	376	227	337	333	160	166
Ill.	357	547	508	302	338	287	659	402	413
Mich.	3,321	2,672	3,206	572	632	564	76	6	15
Wis.	4,175	4,666	6,668	767	873	945	19	10	10
Minn.	14,191	13,241	22,847	823	892	916	134	234	62
Iowa	302	504	1,244	94	76	123	862	352	144
Mo.	864	1,141	810	210	235	214	204	318	36
N.Dak.	38,644	23,947	34,710	1,523	1,319	1,620	2	2	3
S.Dak.	23,599	14,659	16,293	2,291	1,087	2,745	11	14	11
Nebr.	8,337	3,791	4,085	1,772	530	1,302	9	13	0
Kans.	5,229	2,292	2,019	377	120	155	46	38	17
Del.	233	208	198	93	61	77	16	10	16
Md.	1,219	1,778	1,537	161	165	128	25	36	3
Va.	1,600	1,917	1,798	237	146	207	37	35	11
W.Va.	177	323	297	32	17	22	0	0	0
N.C.	549	423	592	190	90	88	52	36	79
S.C.	219	186	209	52	43	48	4	14	15
Ga.	65	48	43	38	30	33	1	1	1
Ky.	757	721	639	178	72	150	14	11	11
Tenn.	683	523	410	114	86	84	9	7	6
Ala.	19	17	16	--	--	--	3	6	5
Miss.	35	20	8	--	--	--	18	12	0
Ark.	83	29	40	--	--	--	46	26	0
La.	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	2	0
Okla.	1,897	853	689	324	134	93	1	0	1
Tex.	1,969	1,942	980	129	152	134	--	--	--
Mont.	15,720	12,052	19,712	253	130	204	--	--	--
Idaho	6,786	7,069	8,202	42	22	26	--	--	--
Wyo.	3,922	4,460	4,138	76	60	36	--	--	--
Colo.	12,762	18,372	8,456	342	245	132	--	--	--
N.Mex.	491	544	390	31	34	21	--	--	--
Ariz.	342	1,360	978	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	4,367	4,244	4,465	83	61	58	--	--	--
Nev.	627	826	866	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wash.	2,247	1,694	3,276	117	84	288	--	--	--
Oreg.	4,911	4,569	5,084	372	196	332	--	--	--
Calif.	8,518	11,239	15,414	110	76	109	--	--	--
U.S.	175,914	148,973	178,484	12,893	8,692	12,560	3,048	2,147	1,158

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORT
as of
October 1, 1950

CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C.,
October 10, 1950
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

FLAXSEED							
		Yield per acre			Production		
State	Average	1949	Preliminary	Average	1949	Preliminary	
	1939-48		1950	1939-48		1950	
Bushels				Thousand bushels			
Ill.	1/ 12.9	13.0	14.0	1/ 96	13	14	
Mich.	8.6	10.0	7.0	58	80	35	
Wis.	11.4	13.0	12.0	128	221	168	
Minn.	10.1	10.0	10.5	13,487	16,280	11,624	
Iowa	12.3	14.0	16.0	1,940	1,456	1,088	
Mo.	6.2	6.5	7.0	56	39	28	
N.Dak.	7.3	7.5	8.5	8,617	13,155	14,016	
S.Dak.	9.4	7.0	9.0	3,809	4,956	4,329	
Kans.	6.7	6.5	6.5	1,002	221	195	
Okla.	6.0	6.0	14.0	112	6	2/ 14	
Tex.	8.2	6.0	6.0	448	1,974	1,404	
Mont.	6.8	5.5	8.5	1,424	363	578	
Wyo.	1/ 4.8	5.0	5.0	5	10	5	
Ariz.	23.6	25.0	17.0	438	950	221	
Wash.	1/ 11.1	12.0	14.0	28	24	14	
Oreg.	1/ 11.2	11.0	8.0	48	88	16	
Calif.	18.6	22.0	25.0	3,015	3,828	1,475	
U.S.	9.5	8.9	9.4	34,752	43,664	35,224	

1/ Short-time average
2/ Includes an allowance for an upward adjustment in acreage.

SORGHUM GRAIN							
		Yield per acre			Production		
State	Average	1949	Indicated	Average	1949	Indicated	
	1939-48		1950	1939-48		1950	
Bushels				Thousand bushels			
Ind.	1/ 27.5	32.0	31.0	1/ 45	32	31	
Iowa	21.0	22.0	20.0	54	22	40	
Mo.	19.7	22.0	22.5	1,038	506	675	
N.Dak.	14.5	12.0	12.0	69	48	48	
S.Dak.	11.7	10.0	11.0	1,177	120	506	
Nebr.	16.6	24.5	25.0	2,248	1,592	2,125	
Kans.	15.8	23.0	22.0	20,651	26,404	30,558	
N.C.	---	25.0	27.0	---	525	648	
Ala.	1/ 19.6	22.0	21.5	1/ 569	946	968	
Ark.	15.6	21.5	22.5	154	301	405	
La.	16.4	19.5	22.0	20	20	22	
Okla.	12.1	16.5	18.0	8,592	10,362	14,688	
Tex.	16.8	24.0	22.5	62,954	92,676	121,005	
Colo.	13.2	18.0	10.0	2,311	4,212	700	
N.Mex.	13.0	22.0	13.5	2,890	8,684	3,416	
Ariz.	35.3	44.0	41.0	1,562	2,684	2,952	
Calif.	36.3	38.0	39.0	4,694	3,496	5,304	
U.S.	16.4	23.1	22.0	108,836	152,630	184,091	

1/ Short-time average.

BUCKWHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1949	Indicated	Average	1949	Indicated
	1939-48	1949	1950	1939-48	1949	1950
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Me.	17.0	21.0	20.0	116	168	140
N.Y.	17.2	20.0	20.0	2,137	1,360	1,180
Pa.	19.1	20.5	21.5	2,362	1,886	1,734
Ohio	18.0	22.5	20.0	310	248	220
Ind.	14.0	14.5	14.5	136	102	102
Ill.	15.2	16.0	14.0	97	32	32
Mich.	14.8	14.5	14.5	444	276	276
Wis.	15.0	15.5	15.0	261	232	255
Minn.	13.6	14.0	8.0	486	322	240
N.Dak.	13.7	12.0	15.0	60	48	75
S.Dak.	12.7	8.0	10.0	44	24	30
Md.	20.2	19.0	19.0	103	76	76
Va.	16.2	17.5	18.0	119	105	108
W.Va.	18.7	19.0	19.0	189	95	95
Tenn.	14.7	17.5	17.0	91	210	204
U.S.	17.0	18.6	17.8	7,029	5,184	4,617

BROOMCORN

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1949	Indicated	Average	1949	Indicated
	1939-48	1949	1950	1939-48	1949	1950
	Pounds			Tons		
Ill.	564	570	550	4,350	1,600	1,400
Kans.	296	340	275	2,350	1,200	700
Okla.	323	350	340	12,050	11,400	11,000
Tex.	312	330	280	4,710	9,300	4,300
Colo.	284	340	325	11,460	12,100	5,600
N.Mex.	249	340	320	3,250	3,500	3,500
U.S.	311	356	283	41,170	44,100	26,500

RICE

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1949	Indicated	Average	1949	Indicated
	1939-48	1949	1950	1939-48	1949	1950
	Pounds			Thousand bags 1/		
Ark.	2,213	2,295	2,250	6,024	9,226	7,425
La.	1,741	1,845	1,875	9,882	11,051	10,444
Tex.	2,077	1,935	2,300	7,873	10,178	10,879
Calif.	2,986	3,285	3,250	6,011	9,658	8,023
U.S.	2,094	2,203	2,288	29,790	40,113	36,776

1/ Bags of 100 pounds.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORT
as of
October 1, 1950
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C.,
October 10, 1950
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

ALL HAY						PASTURE					
Yield per acre			Production			Condition Oct. 1					
State:	Average	1949	Prelim.	Average:	1949	Prelim.	Average:	1949:1950			
:	1939-48	:	1950	:	1939-48:	:	1950	:	1939-48:	:	1950
	Tons				Thousand tons				Percent		
Maine	0.96	0.95	0.86	858	834	760	68	68	75		
N. H.	1.15	1.08	1.12	428	391	400	72	68	73		
Vt.	1.39	1.30	1.38	1,402	1,369	1,440	75	78	79		
Mass.	1.56	1.50	1.61	580	561	607	68	57	74		
R. I.	1.33	1.39	1.46	50	50	54	68	50	66		
Conn.	1.52	1.59	1.69	443	464	504	68	61	86		
N. Y.	1.48	1.27	1.54	5,836	4,878	5,355	70	73	85		
N. J.	1.61	1.70	1.77	417	430	466	68	67	82		
Pa.	1.43	1.42	1.47	3,481	3,392	3,575	71	75	83		
Ohio	1.45	1.46	1.54	3,707	3,556	4,066	71	85	93		
Ind.	1.36	1.44	1.47	2,580	2,312	2,561	72	89	95		
Ill.	1.42	1.70	1.66	4,026	3,753	4,717	77	86	90		
Mich.	1.38	1.32	1.42	3,779	3,362	3,802	74	84	88		
Wis.	1.67	1.60	1.81	6,844	6,288	7,127	76	71	79		
Minn.	1.47	1.39	1.51	6,402	5,021	5,532	77	66	63		
Iowa	1.56	1.62	1.75	5,511	4,855	6,686	83	84	84		
Mo.	1.17	1.36	1.31	4,215	5,095	5,118	75	93	97		
N. Dak.	.96	.86	.95	3,018	2,318	3,138	76	55	79		
S. Dak.	.84	.66	.78	2,724	2,939	3,630	74	66	75		
Nebr.	.99	1.10	1.14	3,828	4,786	5,067	71	88	90		
Kans.	1.55	1.66	1.62	2,604	3,299	3,232	75	86	95		
Del.	1.30	1.34	1.35	96	90	92	72	59	77		
Md.	1.31	1.43	1.37	583	650	641	74	86	89		
Va.	1.13	1.33	1.24	1,536	1,800	1,645	78	95	93		
W. Va.	1.21	1.26	1.27	961	1,034	1,044	76	86	92		
N. C.	.99	1.16	1.10	1,219	1,395	1,305	77	92	88		
S. C.	.78	.96	.80	451	484	414	72	86	77		
Ga.	.54	.64	.60	750	698	627	74	85	77		
Fla.	.54	.60	.57	64	53	50	80	82	82		
Ky.	1.28	1.41	1.39	2,258	2,635	2,566	72	83	96		
Tenn.	1.15	1.36	1.29	2,178	2,464	2,171	70	88	93		
Ala.	.73	.85	.82	754	660	637	75	83	84		
Miss.	1.23	1.31	1.40	1,098	938	1,076	75	87	88		
Ark.	1.14	1.35	1.29	1,589	1,621	1,644	66	84	94		
La.	1.23	1.38	1.40	406	446	445	78	89	84		
Okla.	1.23	1.43	1.44	1,607	1,830	1,974	68	86	94		
Tex.	.95	1.12	1.09	1,426	1,366	1,358	69	84	91		
Mont.	1.21	1.08	1.21	2,539	2,479	2,930	84	54	91		
Idaho	2.09	2.16	2.11	2,401	2,422	2,375	85	77	85		
Wyo.	1.13	1.13	1.03	1,233	1,283	1,203	81	80	86		
Colo.	1.54	1.67	1.49	2,177	2,360	2,002	77	83	71		
N. Mex.	2.14	2.30	2.43	466	506	568	71	95	88		
Ariz.	2.24	2.45	2.54	614	629	677	79	84	79		
Utah	2.01	2.17	1.99	1,145	1,219	1,124	75	82	75		
Nev.	1.45	1.55	1.44	606	638	637	82	74	86		
Wash.	1.95	1.86	2.01	1,790	1,571	1,763	77	68	71		
Oreg.	1.73	1.59	1.72	1,942	1,710	1,909	76	67	70		
Calif.	2.85	2.81	3.01	5,599	5,771	6,482	76	68	78		
U. S.	1.35	1.36	1.43	100,344	99,305	107,870	74	81	87		

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT as of **CROP REPORTING BOARD**

Washington, D. C.,
October 10, 1950
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

October 1, 1950

ALFALFA HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1939-48	1949	Preliminary 1950	Average 1939-48	1949	Preliminary 1950
	Tons			Thousand tons		
Maine	1.42	1.50	1.25	6	8	8
N.H.	2.04	2.05	2.15	8	10	11
Vt.	2.12	2.05	2.15	49	62	71
Mass.	2.23	2.10	2.15	25	27	30
R.I.	2.26	2.25	2.30	2	2	2
Conn.	2.36	2.45	2.65	56	78	93
N.Y.	1.97	1.85	2.10	784	670	844
N.J.	2.13	2.20	2.30	147	169	189
Pa.	1.90	1.95	1.95	550	585	644
Ohio	1.95	2.05	2.10	878	1,082	1,109
Ind.	1.84	1.90	2.00	781	950	1,000
Ill.	2.30	2.50	2.45	1,210	2,012	2,090
Mich.	1.55	1.55	1.65	1,851	1,844	2,003
Wis.	2.14	2.15	2.30	2,216	3,554	4,069
Minn.	2.02	2.00	2.00	2,301	2,182	2,596
Iowa	2.22	2.15	2.35	1,969	2,249	2,827
Mo.	2.59	2.70	2.90	779	1,042	1,018
N.Dak.	1.40	1.35	1.50	245	346	450
S.Dak.	1.51	1.30	1.40	503	712	921
Nebr.	1.88	2.05	2.15	1,581	2,290	2,498
Kans.	2.05	2.10	2.05	1,599	2,155	2,040
Del.	2.22	2.25	2.00	12	14	12
Md.	1.99	2.15	2.00	94	135	192
Va.	2.15	2.50	2.25	155	295	266
W.Va.	2.06	2.10	2.20	102	141	156
N.C.	2.08	2.50	2.50	31	128	150
Ga.	1.74	2.20	2.00	6	11	12
Ky.	2.09	2.20	2.20	477	605	612
Tenn.	2.24	2.40	2.40	278	451	384
Ala.	1.72	2.10	2.10	13	46	46
Miss.	2.26	2.30	2.40	134	94	60
Ark.	2.48	2.75	2.25	256	280	242
La.	2.17	2.40	2.50	50	50	48
Okla.	1.94	2.15	2.10	640	888	953
Tex.	2.59	2.75	2.50	320	371	388
Mont.	1.66	1.50	1.70	1,193	1,138	1,304
Idaho	2.47	2.60	2.45	1,963	2,028	1,987
Wyo.	1.67	1.70	1.60	579	527	526
Colo.	2.09	2.30	2.20	1,323	1,392	1,278
N.Mex.	2.77	2.90	3.00	385	429	489
Ariz.	2.54	2.70	2.80	512	543	591
Utah	2.25	2.50	2.30	945	970	892
Nev.	2.47	2.80	2.50	264	308	275
Wash.	2.46	2.45	2.55	772	725	785
Oreg.	2.60	2.65	2.75	704	673	734
Calif.	4.40	4.45	4.60	4,025	4,281	4,867
U.S.	2.20	2.23	2.28	32,775	38,546	41,702

LESPEDeza HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1949	Preliminary	Average	1949	Preliminary
	1939-48	1949	1950	1939-48	1949	1950
	Tons			Thousand tons		
Ohio	1.18	1.30	1.35	10	13	15
Ind.	1.08	1.15	1.10	102	109	95
Ill.	1.05	1.15	1.10	110	133	150
Mo.	1.03	1.25	1.15	1,413	2,194	2,039
Kans.	1.08	1.20	1.15	79	127	115
Del.	1.10	1.05	1.15	14	18	22
Md.	1.12	1.30	1.20	38	62	63
Va.	1.04	1.15	1.05	488	536	499
W. Va.	1.06	1.10	1.00	26	22	22
N.C.	1.08	1.20	1.10	499	598	531
S.C.	.91	1.05	.80	153	288	223
Ga.	.86	.95	.90	138	199	169
Ky.	1.13	1.30	1.20	850	1,154	1,066
Tenn.	1.06	1.25	1.15	1,261	1,394	1,205
Ala.	.86	.95	.95	97	99	103
Miss.	1.18	1.30	1.35	351	384	423
Ark.	1.00	1.20	1.15	670	894	899
La.	1.24	1.45	1.40	116	151	136
Okla.	1.04	1.35	1.30	70	196	204
U.S.	1.06	1.22	1.14	6,485	8,571	7,987

COWPEAS FOR PEAS

State	Yield per acre		
	Average	1949	Preliminary
	1939-48	1949	1950
	Bushels		
Ind.	6.2	6.5	6.5
Ill.	5.8	5.0	7.0
Mo.	7.0	9.0	9.0
Kans.	6.8	8.0	9.5
Va.	6.5	7.5	8.0
N.C.	4.8	5.5	6.0
S.C.	4.3	5.0	5.0
Ga.	4.6	5.0	5.5
Fla.	8.6	10.0	7.0
Ky.	5.7	5.0	5.0
Tenn.	6.0	6.5	6.5
Ala.	5.6	5.5	6.5
Miss.	6.0	7.5	7.0
Ark.	5.5	6.5	6.5
La.	4.8	5.5	6.0
Okla.	5.9	6.5	7.0
Tex.	7.1	8.5	6.5
U.S.	5.5	6.2	6.2

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT Washington, D. C.,
as of October 10, 1950
October 1, 1950 5:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)
CROP REPORTING BOARD

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1949	Indic.	Average	1949	Indic.
	1939-48	1949	1950	1939-48	1949	1950
	<u>Bushels</u>			<u>Thousand bushels</u>		
Ohio	19.3	24.0	22.5	17,547	20,592	23,895
Ind.	18.4	23.0	22.0	22,958	33,166	56,980
Ill.	21.2	26.0	24.5	64,513	82,602	94,692
Mich.	16.4	22.0	20.0	1,525	1,452	2,180
Wis.	14.2	16.5	16.0	490	248	330
Minn.	15.4	17.5	15.0	5,995	12,408	15,930
Iowa	19.6	22.5	21.0	28,766	28,778	38,170
Mo.	15.0	21.0	21.5	8,046	17,997	24,424
Kans.	11.1	14.5	16.0	1,715	3,436	4,992
Va.	14.8	18.0	19.0	1,138	2,106	2,584
N.C.	12.0	15.0	15.0	2,675	3,960	4,290
Ky.	15.2	18.5	17.0	1,102	2,202	2,227
Tenn.	13.5	19.0	21.0	642	1,140	1,890
Miss.	12.8	15.5	19.5	1,212	1,674	5,714
Ark.	14.6	20.0	20.0	2,930	5,820	10,000
Other States	12.8	15.1	16.0	3,198	4,724	6,980
United States	18.8	22.4	21.3	164,491	222,305	275,250

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1949	Indicated	Average	1949	Indicated
	1939-48	1949	1950	1939-48	1949	1950
	<u>Pounds</u>			<u>Thousand bags 2/</u>		
Maine	988	950	950	70	57	48
New York	999	1,050	1,170	1,307	1,638	1,533
Michigan	822	1,150	640	4,405	5,968	2,957
Minnesota	547	650	350	21	6	4
Total N.E.	856	1,124	758	5,821	7,669	4,542
Nebraska	1,528	1,600	1,450	755	1,312	1,015
Montana	1,246	1,200	1,250	304	288	225
Idaho	1,592	1,750	1,700	2,106	2,608	2,261
Wyoming	1,305	1,330	1,350	1,072	1,210	932
Washington	1,136	1,800	1,950	42	108	254
Total N.W.	1,460	1,570	1,547	4,293	5,526	4,687
Colorado	618	860	770	1,944	2,537	1,910
New Mexico	314	410	270	654	554	205
Arizona	490	500	600	66	60	66
Utah	589	500	310	40	65	34
Total S.W.	509	707	640	2,707	3,216	2,215
California						
Standard Lima	1,313	1,635	1,600	1,162	1,504	1,136
Baby Lima	1,465	1,580	1,600	985	1,390	1,248
Other	1,202	1,229	1,200	2,399	2,249	2,088
Total Calif.	1,279	1,417	1,385	4,546	5,143	4,472
United States	932	1,164	1,013	17,367	21,554	15,916

1/ Includes beans grown for seed. 2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).

CROP REPORT

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October 1, 1950

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.

October 10, 1950

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1949	Indic.	Average	1949	Indic.
	1939-48	1949	1950	1939-48	1949	1950
	Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Va.	1,220	1,420	1,450	126,333	195,960	217,500
N.C.	1,138	1,030	1,040	315,847	243,080	247,520
Tenn.	762	825	850	5,922	4,125	4,250
Total						
(Va.-N.C. area)	1,159	1,169	1,194	508,102	443,165	469,270
S.C.	611	650	700	18,312	14,300	14,000
Ga.	687	765	775	666,233	612,000	530,800
Fla.	632	765	775	63,350	51,255	51,925
Ala.	670	830	775	295,360	290,500	213,900
Miss.	355	375	385	8,314	4,875	4,620
Total						
(S.E. area)	672	777	769	1,051,568	972,930	805,245
Ark.	373	450	425	6,877	3,600	3,400
La.	328	360	375	3,201	1,030	1,125
Okla.	469	670	580	89,137	113,900	107,300
Tex.	450	650	600	282,952	333,450	283,200
N.Mex.	1,022	1,100	1,050	7,853	7,700	7,350
Total						
(S.W. area)	455	656	596	391,020	459,730	402,375
U.S.	687	804	793	1,950,690	1,875,825	1,676,890

TOBACCO

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1949	Indic.	Average	1949	Indic.
	1939-48	1949	1950	1939-48	1949	1950
	Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Mass.	1,583	1,597	1,618	9,981	13,259	13,779
Conn.	1,368	1,357	1,464	23,527	26,463	27,515
N.Y.	1,335	1,300	1,400	1,154	650	700
Pa.	1,450	1,541	1,501	51,164	58,709	59,450
Ohio	1,091	1,365	1,142	24,559	27,990	23,190
Ind.	1,151	1,269	1,299	11,436	13,328	13,640
Wis.	1,479	1,535	1,440	33,252	30,846	30,233
Minn.	1,225	1,450	1,200	723	580	420
Mo.	1,035	1,150	1,150	6,078	5,980	5,520
Kans.	989	1,025	1,000	283	205	200
Md.	762	820	775	32,121	41,000	37,975
Va.	1,043	1,146	1,300	132,659	136,972	156,060
W.Va.	1,036	1,370	1,300	3,024	4,334	3,770
N.C.	1,065	1,182	1,287	709,014	747,082	825,255
S.C.	1,066	1,325	1,300	120,400	147,075	146,900
Ga.	985	1,244	1,036	88,728	115,670	101,660
Fla.	911	1,090	1,034	19,157	25,061	23,580
Ky.	1,064	1,208	1,099	386,335	433,245	355,472
Tenn.	1,122	1,218	1,243	123,872	133,277	125,170
Ala.	819	800	850	307	400	425
La.	466	667	500	183	200	150
U.S.	1,073	1,209	1,222	1,777,945	1,970,376	1,950,124

CROP REPORT

as of

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE-BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS-WASHINGTON, D. C.
TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPEOctober 10, 1950
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T)

Class and type	Type No.	Yield per acre		Average 1939-49	Indicated 1950	Production	
		1949	Pounds			1949 thousand pounds	Indicated 1950
CLASS 1, FLUE-CURED:							
Virginia	11	1,019	1,095	1,019	1,275	98,339	119,850
North Carolina	11	994	1,070	994	1,225	254,833	302,575
Total Old Belt	11	1,000	1,077	1,000	1,239	354,173	422,425
Total Eastern N. C. Belt	12	1,110	1,245	1,110	1,320	358,674	405,240
North Carolina	13	1,068	1,250	1,068	1,320	83,200	101,640
South Carolina	13	1,066	1,325	1,066	1,300	120,400	146,900
Total South Carolina Belt	13	1,075	1,294	1,075	1,308	203,600	248,540
Georgia	14	985	1,245	985	1,035	87,810	100,395
Florida	14	884	1,070	884	1,000	15,527	18,300
Alabama	14	810	800	810	850	258	425
Total Ga.-Fla. Belt	14	956	1,213	956	1,023	103,754	119,720
Total All Flue-Cured Types	11-14	1,048	1,191	1,048	1,253	1,020,200	1,195,235
CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED:							
Total Virginia Belt	21	942	1,145	942	1,200	14,399	12,000
Kentucky	22	988	1,150	988	1,000	13,761	10,300
Tennessee	22	1,038	1,300	1,038	1,100	32,259	21,890
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	1,033	1,253	1,033	1,066	46,020	32,190
Kentucky	23	980	1,100	980	875	16,049	9,525
Tennessee	23	996	1,080	996	850	3,736	2,010
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	983	1,097	983	871	19,783	11,665
Total Henderson Stemming Belt (Ky.)	24	940	1,000	940	850	223	85
Total All Fire-Cured Types	21-24	937	1,133	937	1,042	80,430	55,940
CLASS 3, AIR-CURED:							
3A Light Air-cured							
Ohio	31	1,034	1,300	1,034	1,050	14,457	13,440
Indiana	31	1,154	1,270	1,154	1,300	11,224	13,530
Missouri	31	1,035	1,150	1,035	1,150	6,078	5,520
Kansas	31	980	1,025	980	1,000	283	200
Virginia	31	1,392	1,575	1,392	1,675	16,151	20,602
West Virginia	31	1,036	1,370	1,036	1,300	3,024	3,770
North Carolina	31	1,318	1,440	1,318	1,580	12,307	15,800
Kentucky	31	1,075	1,220	1,075	1,120	324,664	313,600
Tennessee	31	1,168	1,200	1,168	1,300	83,136	97,500
Total Burley Belt	31	1,104	1,235	1,104	1,185	471,373	483,952
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	752	820	752	775	32,121	37,975
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	1,074	1,194	1,074	1,141	503,494	521,927

CROP REPORT

as of
October 1, 1950UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
October 10, 1950
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

PEACHES

State	Production 1/			
	Average	1948	1949	Preliminary
	1939-48			1950
Thousand bushels				
N.H.	13	14	22	1
Mass.	56	68	75	16
R.I.	13	14	15	5
Conn.	126	139	164	104
N.Y.	1,330	1,114	1,428	1,023
N.J.	1,416	1,175	1,948	1,810
Pa.	1,987	2,182	2,451	2,194
Ohio	871	780	1,194	927
Ind.	453	559	794	298
Ill.	1,524	1,428	2,307	1,155
Mich.	3,606	3,250	3,500	4,080
Mo.	738	752	950	950
Kans.	73	160	185	117
Del.	374	402	468	225
Md.	544	533	714	563
Va.	1,501	1,209	1,734	837
W.Va.	531	530	529	557
N.C.	2,167	1,646	1,423	548
S.C.	3,789	3,160	2,340	468
Ga.	5,044	2,812	2,040	975
Fla.	89	92	66	56
Ky.	650	462	702	179
Tenn.	925	428	324	108
Ala.	1,400	1,298	792	440
Miss.	871	840	518	286
Ark.	2,203	2,482	2,412	1,980
La.	302	330	265	129
Okla.	444	280	679	378
Tex.	1,743	1,140	2,400	783
Idaho	303	324	353	41
Colo.	1,901	1,922	2,109	1,219
N.Mex.	181	74	172	39
Utah	754	821	778	130
Wash.	2,276	2,210	2,772	135
Oreg.	614	595	979	299
Calif., all	29,161	30,127	35,211	29,294
Clingstone 2/	18,151	20,835	24,085	19,668
Freestone	11,009	9,292	11,126	9,626
U.S.	3/70,090	65,352	74,818	52,407

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Mainly for canning.

3/ U. S. average includes estimated production for Iowa, Nebraska, Arizona, and Nevada from 1939 through 1946. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT as of **October 1, 1950**

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
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PEARS

State	Average 1939-48	Production 1/		Indicated 1950
		1948	1949	
Thousand bushels				
Mass.	46	38	67	70
Conn.	51	34	57	50
N.Y.	841	384	1,195	1,056
Pa.	360	255	385	348
Ohio	300	178	272	198
Ind.	168	142	182	127
Ill.	389	330	410	260
Mich.	766	300	1,200	884
Mo.	236	170	195	150
Kans.	102	155	112	96
Va.	305	252	106	116
W.Va.	95	90	56	72
N.C.	280	209	130	154
S.C.	130	108	70	65
Ga.	388	385	187	234
Fla.	171	214	176	140
Ky.	168	118	104	50
Tenn.	200	86	51	46
Ala.	312	388	194	130
Miss.	351	360	195	221
Ark.	187	236	180	188
La.	204	240	198	182
Okla.	162	142	229	176
Tex.	374	236	484	270
Idaho	61	61	64	36
Colo.	184	155	204	130
Utah	161	140	170	25
Wash., all	7,070	5,555	7,030	5,800
Bartlett	5,238	3,780	5,175	4,216
Other	1,832	1,775	1,855	1,584
Oreg., all	4,592	4,825	6,166	5,572
Bartlett	1,868	1,861	2,681	1,960
Other	2,724	2,964	3,485	3,612
Calif., all	11,413	10,668	16,335	13,751
Bartlett	10,017	9,418	14,335	12,334
Other	1,396	1,250	2,000	1,417
U.S.	2/30,295	26,534	36,404	30,657

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ U. S. average includes estimated production for Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Iowa, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada from 1939 through 1946. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

GRAPES

State	Average 1939-48	1948	Production 1/ 1949	Indicated 1950
	T o n s			
N.Y.	54,990	65,200	48,400	73,300
N.J.	2,140	1,800	2,200	2,300
Pa.	16,460	17,200	14,100	20,200
Ohio	16,060	11,000	15,800	17,500
Ind.	2,350	2,100	2,500	2,600
Ill.	3,410	3,100	3,100	3,600
Mich.	33,990	27,000	34,300	40,300
Iowa	2,990	3,100	4,500	4,100
Mo.	4,950	3,800	3,800	4,000
Kans.	2,300	2,400	2,400	2,200
Va.	1,840	2,300	1,800	2,200
W.Va.	1,360	1,500	1,500	1,800
N.C.	5,350	5,600	4,500	5,600
S.C.	1,130	1,100	800	1,000
Ga.	2,120	2,900	2,500	2,800
Ark.	9,270	11,100	11,900	12,400
Ariz.	990	800	1,000	1,200
Wash.	16,360	24,000	20,800	23,700
Oreg.	1,670	1,400	1,400	1,400
Calif., all	2,583,600	2,391,000	2,485,000	2,298,000
Wine varieties	564,000	620,000	538,000	478,000
Table varieties	517,100	592,000	514,000	537,000
Raisin varieties	1,502,500	1,679,000	1,433,000	1,283,000
Raisins 2/	256,100	231,500	262,000	---
Not dried	478,100	753,000	385,000	---
U.S.	3/2,776,885	3,078,400	2,662,100	2,520,200

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

3/ U. S. average includes estimated production for Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Oklahoma, Texas, Idaho, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah from 1939 through 1946. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

CITRUS FRUIT

CROP	Condition	October 1	11/	Production	1/		
AND	Average:	1949	1950	Average:	1948	1949	Indicated
STATE	1939-48:			1939-48:			1950
	Percent				Thousand boxes		

ORANGES:

California, all	77	71	72	48,453	37,010	42,330	---
Navels & Misc. 2/	76	72	63	18,462	11,910	15,630	14,500
Valencias	78	71	76	29,991	25,100	26,700	3/
Florida, all	72	66	72	42,780	58,300	58,500	62,500
Early & Midseason	73	66	72	23,250	32,000	33,600	35,000
Valencias	71	67	71	19,530	26,300	24,900	27,500
Texas, all	74	19	67	3,676	3,400	1,760	3,500
Early and Midseason 2/	4/75	21	68	2,285	2,600	1,120	2,100
Valencias	4/74	15	65	1,391	800	640	1,400
Arizona, all	73	69	75	866	710	985	1,000
Navels & Misc. 2/	4/71	70	74	427	450	585	500
Valencias	4/77	68	76	439	260	400	500
Louisiana, all 2/	67	75	74	295	300	360	340
5 States 5/	75	67	72	96,070	99,720	103,935	---
Total Early & Midseason 6/	--	--	--	44,720	47,260	51,295	52,440
Total Valencias	--	--	--	51,351	52,460	52,640	---

TANGERINES:

Florida	63	59	66	3,630	4,400	5,000	4,800
All Oranges & Tangerines:							
5 States 5/	--	--	--	99,700	104,120	108,935	---

GRAPEFRUIT:

Florida, all	63	46	66	26,450	30,200	24,200	32,500
Seedless	66	45	67	11,260	14,700	11,200	15,500
Other	61	47	66	15,190	15,500	13,000	17,000
Texas, all	65	12	47	18,187	11,300	6,400	12,000
Arizona, all	72	70	70	3,244	1,880	3,400	3,000
California, all	77	77	72	2,841	2,150	2,490	---
Desert Valleys	4/79	80	75	1,157	800	1,090	1,040
Other	4/78	75	70	1,683	1,350	1,400	3/
4 States 5/	65	36	59	50,722	45,530	36,490	---

LEMONS:

California 5/	76	65	76	13,055	10,010	10,500	3/
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LIMES:

Florida 5/	60	70	78	168	200	260	300
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1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions. In 1948 and 1949, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 boxes) 1948, Calif. Navel and Miscellaneous oranges, 490; Valencias, 391; grapefruit, Desert Valleys, 8; Ariz. grapefruit, 40; 1949, California Navel and Miscellaneous oranges, 614; Valencias, 330; grapefruit, Desert Valleys, 1.

2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ First report of production from 1950 bloom for California Valencia oranges and grapefruit in "other" areas will be issued in December; first report for California lemons will be issued in November.

4/ Short-time average. 5/ Net content of box varies. In Calif. and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb.

6/ In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORT
as of
October 1, 1950

CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C.,
October 10, 1950
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

APRICOTS, PLUMS AND PRUNES

Crop and State	Production 1/				
	Average	1947	1948	1949	Preliminary
	1939-48	1947	1948	1949	1950
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
APRICOTS:					
	Fresh basis				
California	207,400	169,000	219,000	165,000	196,000
Washington	20,280	28,000	20,300	26,400	17,700
Utah	5,830	4,500	7,300	6,200	400
3 States	233,510	201,500	246,600	197,600	198,100
PLUMS:					
Michigan	4,280	4,000	3,500	6,100	4,900
California	76,300	74,000	67,000	90,000	78,000
PRUNES:					
Idaho	22,370	37,000	20,800	27,100	10,500
Washington, all	24,360	23,100	19,000	25,000	13,600
Eastern Washington	17,050	19,100	17,000	15,000	12,600
Western Washington	7,310	4,000	2,000	10,000	1,000
Oregon, all	77,770	34,400	48,800	107,000	20,700
Eastern Oregon	16,300	18,900	19,700	18,000	3,200
Western Oregon	61,470	15,500	29,100	89,000	17,500
	Dry Basis 2/				
California	190,600	200,000	182,000	152,000	143,000

UTILIZATION OF PRODUCTION 1/

DRIED 3/:					
	Tons - Dry Basis 2/				
Washington	420	100	50	200	---
Oregon	7,440	300	1,500	9,200	700
California	187,800	199,800	175,800	151,800	142,800
3 States	195,660	200,200	177,350	161,200	143,500
SOLD FRESH 3/:					
	Fresh Basis				
Idaho	20,480	33,300	18,100	21,100	9,200
Washington	12,001	10,830	10,970	9,620	11,700
Oregon	17,980	13,000	21,200	20,300	4,700
3 States	50,461	57,130	50,270	51,020	25,600
CANNED 3/ 4/:					
Idaho	470	2,900	200	1,300	500
Washington	7,418	9,570	4,950	4,450	700
Oregon	21,140	13,700	9,200	20,800	10,800
3 States	29,028	26,170	14,350	26,550	12,000
FROZEN 3/:					
Washington	5/ 702	150	150	400	100
Oregon	5/ 4,533	1,100	800	3,300	1,400
2 States	5/ 5,240	1,250	950	3,700	1,500
OTHER PROCESSED 3/:					
Washington	283	200	150	320	100
Oregon	---	400	---	200	---
2 States	---	600	150	520	100
FARM HOUSEHOLD USE:					
Idaho	840	800	800	800	800
Washington	1,960	2,000	1,500	2,000	1,000
Oregon	2,410	1,800	2,200	3,100	1,700
California	6/ 200	6/ 200	6/ 200	6/ 200	6/ 200
4 States	5,710	5,100	5,000	6,400	4,000

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. These quantities are not included in utilization figures. 2/ The drying ratio in Calif., is about 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried; in Wash., and Oreg., from 3 to 4 fresh to 1 dried. 3/ Excludes quantities used on farms where grown. 4/ Includes small quantities frozen in some years prior to 1941. 5/ Short-time average. 6/ Dry basis.

PECANS

State	Improved varieties 1/			Wild or seedling pecans		
	Production			Production		
	Average	1949	Indicated	Average	1949	Indicated
	1939-48		1950	1939-48		1950
	Thousand pounds			Thousand pounds		
N.C.	2,204	2,573	1,882	279	351	230
S.C.	2,106	2,750	2,370	359	450	380
Ga.	23,723	14,400	25,960	4,506	3,600	6,490
Fla.	2,450	2,080	2,935	1,844	1,570	1,956
Ala.	9,088	12,700	7,300	2,173	2,800	1,710
Miss.	3,391	4,500	1,892	3,226	5,500	2,313
Ark.	726	650	520	3,133	4,250	3,203
La.	2,510	2,200	1,050	7,086	14,800	10,390
Okla.	1,389	2,040	765	19,871	21,960	6,885
Tex.	3,638	3,480	3,780	25,977	25,520	27,720
U.S.	2/ 51,267	47,373	48,454	2/ 69,688	80,801	61,277

State	Production		
	All pecans		
	Average 1939-48	1949	Indicated 1950
		Thousand pounds	
N.C.	2,483	2,924	2,112
S.C.	2,465	3,200	2,750
Ga.	28,228	18,000	32,450
Fla.	4,294	3,650	4,891
Ala.	11,261	15,500	9,010
Miss.	6,617	10,000	4,205
Ark.	3,860	4,900	3,723
La.	9,596	17,000	11,440
Okla.	21,260	24,000	7,650
Tex.	29,615	29,000	31,500
U.S.	2/ 120,955	128,174	109,731

1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

2/ U.S. averages include estimated production for Illinois and Missouri from 1939 through 1946. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

CROP REPORT

as of
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
October 10, 1950
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Condition October 1			Production 1/		
	Average	1949	1950	Average	1949	Indicated
	1939-48			1939-48		1950
FIGS:		Percent			Tons	
California						
Dried)	80	81	75	2/32,910	2/28,400	---
Not dried)				16,230	8,000	---
OLIVES:						
California	54	42	50	47,900	3/35,000	---
ALMONDS:						
California	--	--	--	23,310	43,300	36,600
WALNUTS:						
California	--	--	--	59,590	80,200	58,000
Oregon	--	--	--	6,270	7,900	5,000
2 States	--	--	--	65,860	88,100	63,000
FILBERTS:						
Oregon	--	--	--	5,110	9,700	5,400
Washington	--	--	--	858	1,440	700
2 States	--	--	--	5,968	11,140	6,100

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Dry basis.

3/ Revised.

CRANBERRIES

State	PRODUCTION			
	Average	1948	1949	Indicated
	1939-48			1950
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Massachusetts	465,600	605,000	520,000	600,000
New Jersey	77,500	69,000	67,000	85,000
Wisconsin	127,800	238,000	200,000	202,000
Washington	32,330	42,400	40,000	38,000
Oregon	11,350	13,300	13,400	16,000
5 States	714,580	967,700	840,400	941,000

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POTATOES 1/							
GROUP	Yield per acre	Production					
AND	Average	Indicated	Average	Indicated			
STATE	1939-48	1949	1939-48	1949	1950	1949	1950
SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES:							
	Bushels	Thousand bushels					
Maine	305	450	480	56,252	67,050	62,400	
New York, L.I.	257	230	365	15,805	12,420	18,615	
New York, Upstate	136	240	260	15,881	18,240	17,940	
Pennsylvania	135	186	200	19,224	19,158	19,000	
3 Eastern	211.9	305.9	341.9	107,161	116,868	117,955	
Michigan	108	165	175	18,136	17,160	16,625	
Wisconsin	95	170	195	12,894	13,600	14,625	
Minnesota	105	160	165	18,349	16,000	15,840	
North Dakota	125	170	185	18,665	18,530	20,165	
South Dakota	85	56	140	2,519	1,008	2,100	
5 Central	107.5	161.3	172.8	70,564	66,298	69,355	
Nebraska	154	170	195	10,731	8,840	9,750	
Montana	124	140	170	1,996	2,100	2,550	
Idaho	239	240	300	36,548	34,560	44,100	
Wyoming	167	170	190	2,204	1,870	1,995	
Colorado	212	275	270	16,618	18,150	17,010	
Utah	177	195	220	2,672	3,003	3,146	
Nevada	196	190	230	518	342	414	
Washington	236	280	300	8,953	10,080	11,400	
Oregon	239	290	330	10,164	11,890	12,870	
California 1/	321	360	360	11,997	16,200	15,480	
10 Western	219.7	250.6	281.6	102,401	107,035	118,715	
TOTAL 18	172.0	237.8	264.6	280,126	290,201	306,025	
OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:							
New Hampshire	169	225	225	1,108	968	855	
Vermont	142	185	190	1,479	1,128	969	
Massachusetts	164	205	235	3,163	2,850	3,078	
Rhode Island	206	200	250	1,231	1,160	1,275	
Connecticut	201	230	270	3,431	2,944	3,105	
West Virginia	102	100	115	3,015	2,000	2,070	
Ohio	119	165	185	8,174	6,270	7,215	
Indiana	129	195	200	4,640	3,900	3,800	
Illinois	88	100	110	2,214	1,000	990	
Iowa	99	100	125	3,637	1,100	1,125	
New Mexico	80	82	80	279	246	160	
TOTAL 11 OTHER LATE	126.3	162.6	183.1	32,370	23,566	24,642	
29 LATE STATES	166.1	229.8	256.1	312,497	313,767	330,667	
INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:							
New Jersey	182	182	295	11,142	8,554	12,980	
Delaware	87	140	156	325	490	702	
Maryland	111	115	133	1,957	1,587	1,702	
Virginia	127	169	167	8,883	9,126	9,352	
Kentucky	89	91	98	3,616	2,730	2,646	
Missouri	110	128	133	3,597	2,432	2,261	
Kansas	94	96	109	1,920	1,114	1,308	
Arizona	222	295	355	1,072	1,268	1,704	
TOTAL 8	130.6	149.0	183.4	32,512	27,301	32,655	
37 LATE AND INTERMEDIATE	161.9	220.3	247.3	345,009	341,068	363,322	

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

October 10, 1950

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

POTATOES 1/ (CONT'D)

GROUP AND STATE	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1939-48	1949	Indicated 1950	Average 1939-48	1949	Indicated 1950
EARLY POTATO STATES:						
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
North Carolina	114	129	154	9,302	7,869	9,240
South Carolina	107	110	106	2,563	1,650	1,908
Georgia	68	72	77	1,541	1,296	1,386
Florida	136	236	214	4,150	5,428	5,500
Tennessee	82	90	103	3,190	2,250	2,369
Alabama	92	104	114	4,318	3,432	3,990
Mississippi	68	70	71	1,658	1,120	1,065
Arkansas	82	80	82	3,192	2,080	1,886
Louisiana	58	59	68	2,446	1,239	1,360
Oklahoma	68	74	88	1,654	814	836
Texas	89	97	85	4,560	3,686	2,720
California 1/	346	455	400	19,701	30,030	31,200
TOTAL 12 EARLY	122.4	172.5	127.7	58,275	60,824	63,460
TOTAL U. S.	154.6	211.4	233.7	403,284	401,962	426,782

1/ Early and late crops shown separately for California; combined for all other States.

SWEET POTATOES

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1939-48	1949	Indicated 1950	Average 1939-48	1949	Indicated 1950
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N. J.	140	150	175	2,176	2,400	2,975
Ind.	103	105	115	165	116	126
Ill.	86	90	95	258	180	190
Iowa	97	110	105	179	165	158
Mo.	94	95	105	735	570	630
Kans.	108	105	115	246	147	161
Del.	122	120	120	207	108	132
Md.	154	150	151	1,369	1,350	1,350
Va.	116	120	121	3,380	2,880	3,146
M. C.	107	113	115	7,403	5,876	6,210
S. C.	94	100	100	5,318	4,800	6,000
Ga.	78	90	84	6,723	6,030	5,880
Fla.	66	70	75	1,120	980	1,125
Ky.	82	83	85	1,248	913	850
Tenn.	95	105	110	3,280	2,205	2,310
Ala.	78	83	88	5,519	4,565	5,016
Miss.	89	95	96	5,271	3,990	4,416
Ark.	81	93	92	1,712	1,302	1,288
La.	87	98	105	8,615	8,330	10,500
Okla.	64	75	75	592	450	375
Texas	34	105	100	5,119	5,775	5,500
Calif.	106	110	110	1,151	1,100	1,320
U. S.	90.8	100.1	102.1	61,786	54,232	59,658

SUGAR BEETS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1949	Indic.	Average	1949	Indic.
	1939-48		1950	1939-48		1950
	Short tons			Thousand short tons		
Ohio	9.3	10.5	12.0	269	252	312
Mich.	8.6	9.6	9.5	733	743	369
Nebr.	12.2	14.7	14.0	740	559	798
Mont.	11.8	11.3	12.0	836	697	744
Idaho	15.2	17.8	17.0	1,037	1,067	1,513
Wyo.	11.7	14.5	14.0	430	406	476
Colo.	13.0	16.1	15.0	1,849	1,372	2,150
Utah	13.5	16.6	15.0	538	466	555
Calif. 1/	16.4	18.8	18.0	2,149	2,519	3,836
Other States	12.0	13.2	12.4	1,357	1,610	2,089
U.S.	12.3	14.8	14.4	9,933	10,127	13,232

1/ Relates to year of harvest (including acreage planted in preceding fall).

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1949	Indic.	Average	1949	Indic.
	1939-48		1950	1939-48		1950
	Short tons			Thousand short tons		
La.	12.5	18.2	20.0	5,010	5,640	5,940
Fla.	30.5	30.7	34.0	904	1,156	1,360
Total	19.7	20.1	21.7	5,915	6,796	7,300

HOPS

State	Yield per acre			Production 1/		
	Average	1949	Preliminary	Average	1949	Preliminary
	1939-48		1950	1939-48		1950
	Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Idaho	2/1,546	1,635	1,850	2/ 434	1,390	1,350
Wash.	1,812	1,490	1,870	16,389	19,370	25,053
Oreg.	896	990	1,100	17,040	14,652	16,500
Calif.	1,484	1,665	1,600	12,169	15,318	14,880
U.S.	1,252	1,340	1,506	45,816	50,730	52,283

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities not marketed because of economic conditions and the marketing agreement allotments.

2/ Short-time average.

CROP REPORT

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

October 10, 1950

5:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

MILK PRODUCED AND "GRAIN" FED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State	Milk produced per milk cow	"Grain" fed per milk cow	State	Milk produced per milk cow	"Grain" fed per milk cow
and	Oct. 1, 1948	Oct. 1, 1949	and	Oct. 1, 1948	Oct. 1, 1949
Division:	1939-48	1949	Division:	1939-48	1949
	Pounds	Pounds		Pounds	Pounds
Me.	15.9	17.0	Me.	4.8	5.5
N.H.	16.0	17.3	N.H.	5.1	4.9
Vt.	14.8	16.9	Vt.	4.3	4.4
Mass.	18.2	19.3	Mass.	5.6	5.8
Conn.	17.7	20.1	Conn.	5.4	5.7
N.Y.	17.6	19.9	N.Y.	5.2	5.3
N.J.	20.1	22.2	N.J.	6.8	7.0
Pa.	17.3	19.5	Pa.	6.2	6.4
N.Atl.	17.27	19.30	N.Atl.	5.4	5.8
Ohio	16.0	17.9	Ohio	4.3	4.9
Ind.	15.1	16.7	Ind.	4.6	4.4
Ill.	15.0	16.0	Ill.	4.9	4.5
Mich.	17.4	19.1	Mich.	4.6	4.7
Wis.	15.1	16.4	Wis.	4.2	3.8
E.N.Cent.	15.51	17.12	E.N.Cent.	4.5	4.3
Minn.	12.6	14.5	Minn.	3.5	3.2
Iowa	13.8	15.9	Iowa	4.7	5.0
Mo.	12.1	14.9	Mo.	3.6	4.0
N.Dak.	11.3	13.2	N.Dak.	2.6	2.8
S.Dak.	10.3	11.7	S.Dak.	2.0	3.2
Nebr.	12.5	13.7	Nebr.	3.7	3.3
Kans.	12.2	13.0	Kans.	3.6	3.5
W.N.Cent.	12.53	13.99	W.N.Cent.	3.6	3.7
Md.	16.4	18.0	Md.	5.2	6.0
Va.	13.8	16.0	Va.	4.0	3.8
W.Va.	13.0	14.9	W.Va.	2.5	2.7
N.C.	13.1	13.8	N.C.	4.4	3.6
S.C.	10.9	12.2	S.C.	2.9	3.9
Ga.	9.0	10.4	Ga.	3.2	3.4
S.Atl.	12.70	14.04	S.Atl.	3.7	3.8
Ky.	12.8	14.1	Ky.	2.9	2.7
Tenn.	11.4	11.6	Tenn.	3.3	2.9
Ala.	8.8	9.7	Ala.	3.8	2.9
Miss.	7.2	7.5	Miss.	2.2	1.7
Ark.	8.8	9.5	Ark.	2.4	2.3
Okla.	9.6	10.7	Okla.	2.7	2.7
Tex.	8.5	8.4	Tex.	4.0	3.3
S.Cent.	9.63	10.32	S.Cent.	3.1	2.7
Mont.	14.9	16.5	Mont.	2.5	2.7
Idaho	17.7	18.5	Idaho	3.5	3.6
Wyo.	14.7	18.1	Wyo.	3.1	2.9
Colo.	13.9	15.5	Colo.	4.2	5.1
Utah	16.9	20.8	Utah	3.8	5.0
Wash.	17.9	19.8	Wash.	4.1	4.8
Oreg.	16.0	17.8	Oreg.	4.3	4.8
Calif.	18.4	20.0	Calif.	3.6	5.2
West.	16.56	18.41	West.	3.6	4.6
U.S.	13.68	15.39	U.S.	4.01	4.06

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey represent combined crop and special dairy reporters; other States, regions, and U. S., crop reporters only. Regional figures include less important dairy States not shown separately.

2/ Includes grain, millfeeds and other concentrates.

CROP REPORT

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

October 10, 1950

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

SEPTEMBER EGG PRODUCTION

State	Number of layers on	eggs per	Total eggs produced	and	hand during Sept.	100 layers	During Sept.	Jan.-Sept. incl.
Division:	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950
	Thousands	Number	Millions					
Me.	2,347	2,409	1,482	1,470	35	37	301	348
N.H.	2,088	2,332	1,464	1,590	31	37	273	298
Vt.	868	894	1,524	1,512	13	14	118	131
Mass.	4,450	4,418	1,506	1,545	67	68	599	631
R.I.	496	494	1,500	1,521	7	8	64	72
Conn.	2,730	2,704	1,398	1,578	38	43	358	387
N.Y.	11,781	13,380	1,350	1,380	159	185	1,703	1,895
N.J.	9,012	9,601	1,410	1,440	127	138	1,215	1,299
Pa.	16,188	18,220	1,218	1,305	197	238	2,329	2,563
N.Atl.	49,960	54,542	1,349	1,408	674	763	6,965	7,624
Ohio	13,050	13,246	1,194	1,266	156	168	1,973	2,062
Ind.	11,864	12,474	1,122	1,158	133	144	1,744	1,784
Ill.	14,874	15,476	1,158	1,164	172	180	2,180	2,378
Mich.	7,908	8,502	1,158	1,224	92	104	1,214	1,349
Wis.	12,110	12,796	1,176	1,242	142	159	1,907	1,973
E.N.Cent.	59,806	62,494	1,162	1,208	695	755	9,018	9,546
Minn.	16,866	20,526	1,230	1,236	207	254	3,059	3,353
Iowa	20,867	22,284	1,272	1,338	265	298	3,440	3,774
Mo.	14,650	15,094	1,128	1,101	165	166	2,259	2,465
N.Dak.	3,090	3,243	1,143	1,194	35	39	438	465
S.Dak.	5,699	5,836	1,128	1,239	64	72	872	937
Nebr.	8,862	9,376	1,176	1,170	104	110	1,385	1,473
Kans.	10,280	10,890	1,128	1,152	116	125	1,532	1,663
W.N.Cent.	80,314	87,249	1,180	1,219	956	1,064	12,935	14,130
Del.	784	756	1,086	1,164	9	9	111	117
Md.	2,944	2,993	1,134	1,167	33	35	419	428
Va.	7,087	7,075	1,143	1,122	81	79	940	1,004
W.Va.	2,848	2,898	1,125	1,125	32	33	403	425
N.C.	7,005	7,349	900	948	63	70	840	852
S.C.	2,823	2,930	795	849	22	25	290	289
Ga.	5,236	5,585	739	810	41	45	543	558
Fla.	1,730	1,676	924	954	16	16	205	206
S.Atl.	30,457	31,262	975	998	297	312	3,751	3,879
Ky.	6,869	7,022	1,095	1,083	75	76	995	993
Tenn.	7,093	6,688	909	930	64	62	866	824
Ala.	4,952	5,168	798	792	40	41	519	532
Miss.	4,887	4,959	708	693	35	34	464	472
Ark.	4,779	5,028	774	777	37	39	509	549
La.	2,860	2,701	786	714	22	19	279	271
Okla.	7,306	7,802	1,023	1,068	75	83	974	1,045
Tex.	18,388	18,996	1,047	1,011	193	192	2,340	2,417
S.Cent.	57,134	58,364	947	936	541	546	6,946	7,103
Mont.	1,364	1,339	1,164	1,269	16	17	179	202
Idaho	1,453	1,599	1,200	1,266	17	20	209	242
Wyo.	574	562	1,248	1,302	7	7	80	83
Colo.	2,428	2,610	1,200	1,188	29	31	334	368
N.Mex.	756	683	1,104	1,134	8	8	97	97
Ariz.	438	441	1,026	1,110	4	5	60	61
Utah	2,506	2,393	1,230	1,320	31	32	339	379
Nev.	230	224	1,170	1,245	3	3	32	31
Wash.	3,931	3,952	1,362	1,401	54	55	592	641
Oreg.	2,258	2,284	1,299	1,332	29	30	361	375
Calif.	16,664	16,714	1,416	1,440	236	241	2,253	2,480
West.	32,602	32,801	1,331	1,369	434	449	4,536	4,959
U.S.	310,273	326,712	1,159	1,192	3,597	3,894	44,201	47,241

CROP REPORT

as of

October 1, 1950

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

October 11, 1950

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

COMPOSITION OF FARM FLOCKS, OCTOBER 1

(Thousands)

Year	North Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
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PULLETS OF LAYING AGE

1939-48 (Av.)	19,299	27,180	30,440	11,560	24,246	11,802	124,527
1949	25,451	31,943	33,920	13,563	23,490	14,604	142,976
1950	27,982	32,650	36,516	13,623	21,657	14,841	147,269

PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE

1939-48 (Av.)	27,367	44,071	71,846	16,867	34,262	15,312	209,726
1949	26,025	39,143	63,001	15,074	31,133	14,757	189,183
1950	24,346	33,144	58,517	14,498	23,932	10,382	164,819

OTHER YOUNG CHICKENS

1939-48 (Av.)	13,385	20,936	32,237	13,393	19,357	7,802	107,110
1949	10,340	14,566	19,882	11,830	14,342	5,221	76,181
1950	14,695	12,597	23,390	10,650	11,621	6,062	72,015

ALL YOUNG CHICKENS

1939-48 (Av.)	60,051	92,187	134,523	41,821	77,866	34,916	441,364
1949	61,816	85,652	116,803	40,472	69,020	34,582	403,345
1950	67,023	78,391	118,423	38,771	57,210	31,285	391,103

HEMS ONE YEAR OLD OR OLDER

1939-48 (Av.)	25,154	35,437	55,353	13,835	41,296	18,091	194,266
1949	26,265	32,110	51,369	18,614	37,412	20,085	188,375
1950	29,464	34,106	57,306	19,156	39,315	19,043	198,390

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, 25, D. C.

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